# THE HINDOO PATRIOT

## With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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## THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 29TH JULY.

THE LAST GAZETTE OF INDIA publishes the circular of the Lords of the Committee of the Council on Education in England to Her Majesty's Inspectors, which contains much that the educational officers in India will do well to follow. The Education Department in England is differently constituted, but there is much similarity in the work done there and in India. Falsification of records seems to prevail there as in India. The circular says:

Their Lordships have observed with great regret the large number of cases of falsification by teachers of the registers of attendance which have been brought to their notice. They have felt it their duty to visit in the severest manner all cases of deliberate fraud, as it is obvious that persons who are guilty of such fraudulent acts are unfit for the care of children.

As to the quality of instruction given in the mass schools, the Lords remark:

With respect to the ordinary rudiments, you will urge the teachers, as far as they are concerned, not to be satisfied with just enabling the children to pass the standard examinations which set them free from compulsory attendance, but to endeavour to provide that all children before they leave school shall at least have acquired the power of writing with facility, of using the simple rules of arithmetic without difficulty, and of reading without exertion and with pleasure to themselves. As regards history and geography, you will encourage, as far as you can, such teaching as is likely to awaken the sympathies of the children. Their attention should be specially directed to the interesting stories of history, to the lives of noble characters, and to incidents which tend to create a patriotic feeling of regard for their country and its position in the world; and while they should be made acquainted with the leading historical incidents that have taken place in their own neighbourhood, and with its special geographical features, an interest should be excited in the Colonial and Foreign Possessions of the British Crown.

Regarding text-books their Lordships say:

You should point out the great value of using, in the reading lessons, interesting books on such subjects as natural history the wonders of creation, or the like, which do not form part of the ordinary school course; and with regard to poetry which the children are required in the higher standards to learn by heart, while you will discourage foolish and trifling songs, and pieces above their comprehension, you will call attention to the value of learning by heart generally, as a means of storing the children's memories with noble and elevated sentiments,

As for female education the circular contains the following valuable hints:

You will not fail to inform the managers and teachers of the importance which their Lordships attach to good instruction in needlework, in domestic economy as described in the New Code and in the knowledge of "common things," and to such teaching as is likely to promote habits of thrift. You will encourage any well-considered schemes such as are being adopted in various parts of the country, for teaching practical cookery to the elder girls: while, on proper occasions, you will call attention to the facilities which now exist for the establishment of school penny-savings banks and to the great success which has attended their introduction in many schools in the poorest districts.

Food and its preparation. Clothing and materials.—The dwellings; warming, cleaning and ventilation. Washing materials and their use,—3. Rules for health; the management of sick room Cottage, income, expenditure, and saving.

We commend these and other hints contained in the circular to our educational officers.

THE ENGLISHMAN calls attention to the inequitable way in which the unions of the Mofussil Municipalities are formed and their funds are administered. Our contemporary mentions the case of North Bantra, and remarks:

This is not governing. It is playing at government, and making the game as offensive as possible to those who have to pay for it. The case of North Bantra if, as is alleged, it is made to contribute Rs. 1,600 a year to a fund from which it derives no benefit but the maintenance of a chaukidar on three rupees a month, is simply a disgrace to British rule. The whole system seems devised to make the mass of the people feel as acutely as possible how little a foreign government understands their wants, and to hasten as much as possible the contagion of a discontent that has hitherto been chiefly confined to the educated classes.

This is quite true. Nothing as we have often remarked has of late years tended to make British rule so unpopular with the masses as these so-called Municipalities in the Mofussil.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA has recorded an interesting Resolution reviewing the effects of low fares on Indian Railways. It thus summarizes its conclusions:

(*a*). That a maximum fare should be fixed for the lowest class at 2¼ pies per mile, but.

(*b*). That a general maximum should not be fixed, applicable to all railways, irrespective of special circumstances.

(*c*). That the speed for through services should be accelerated, because through passengers travel, individually, longer distances, and are therefore entitled to consideration.

(*d*). That the speed for local services should be reasonable and not too slow.

(*e*). That return tickets do not, as a rule, show gain to a railway, and therefore inducements to the entire public to travel freely by single law fare should pay better than inducements to a minority under restrictions as to times and places of booking.

(*f*). That the intermediate class traffic has hitherto been of little importance, difference between its fare and that of the lowest class is too great.

A PRACTICE prevails in some districts of Bengal of charging interest on arrears of rent in khas mehals and wards' estates. In regard to the former, the Board of Revenue in a circular directs, the practice should cease at once as in such estates the rent is analogous to revenue, and interest is never charged on revenue, the power of enforcing payment being more summary and stringent than in the estates of private individuals, In Wards' Estates interest can properly be charged, but the Board leave it to the discretion of the Collectors and managers to remit the interest, if the sum due is paid up eventually without process, after due consideration of the period that has elapsed between its becoming due and its being paid.

A CATTLE plague, we are sorry to learn, has broken out in Jessore. One of the prominent symptoms of the disease is that the poor beast evinces a strong burning thirst, refusing all sorts of food for some days, and the more water it drinks the sooner it succumbs to its baneful effects. The disease it is said is spreading fast.

THE CHINESE GIANT in Paris, it is stated, measures two metres forty-five; he is an intelligent and agreeable companion, speaking English with fluency and ease; he is indebted for his proficiency in this language to the circumstance that he is wedded to an English damsel, who measures scarcely four feet, and whom her colossal husband carries comfortably in the palm of his hand. Tsing is, it appears, the shortest of his family; he rejoices in a "little sister," who already has the advantage of him by ten centimetres, possessing besides a pair of brothers whose pretensions to the term of giant are still better founded. The parents of the interesting quartette are still living, and have accompanied them to the French capital, in order to satisfy their parental pride with the spectacle of their offsprings' success. The proportions of both father and mother are, however, insignificant, when compared to those of their extremely tall children, who when taking their repasts are compelled to sit on the floor, in order to suit themselves to the convenience of the table.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following letter from the North Eastern Frontier dated the 17th instant:

"A report comes from Wokha, the newly created Subdivision of the Naga Hills District, that some men of Nerhama, an Angami Village, went there with loads of rations for men stationed in that Sub-district. They had loads of salt when returning home which they purchased for their own use. When passing by the Rengma Village of Themokedima, they were attacked by a number of men of that village on the Government road. The Nerhama men threw up their loads, and fled away to the direction of Tophima. The Themokedima people pursued them and tried to injure as much as they could by throwing stones and spears at them. The former, however, got Tophima all safe. It is said that there were two Police men at Themokedima when this attempt was made to kill the carriers of Government baggages, but they were so much cowed down that they never moved a pace to prevent this quarrel. The non-interference policy of the Supreme Government has demoralized the Frontier Police force so much that except the time of open war they would never give any heed to the internal feuds of the hill tribes, although scenes, quite revolting to their very creed of existence, be enacted with all their horrors before their naked eyes. The moral effect of this strange inaction on the part of the Frontier Police is obvious. It certainly does not raise the reputation of these myrmidons as fighting soldiers amidst the Nagas. Indeed, it is inexplicable to them why Police should remain inactive when such outrages are committed before their nose, and still should boast of their par excellence in fighting as soldiers.

The carriers of Nerhama all returned safe to their village except one unfortunate individual, who had sore foot and was killed by some men of Kohima through a grave mistake, who took the poor victim to be an inhabitant of Tophima. Such mistakes are not rare among the Nagas, and if confessed frankly by the offending party, they would pardon them for such unintended offences."

WE LEARN from a telegram from Bombay that there have been heavy floods in Guzerat. In Baroda houses have been washed down and a portion of the city is unapproachable. Three spans of the Narbada railway bridge have been washed away, traffic is temporarily suspended. The railway officials are working hard, and expect in a few days to book passengers through. The Narbada is 23 feet above the ordinary level and is still rising.

TUESDAY, 30TH JULY.

INTELLIGENCE received from Resht announces that the silk crop in those parts is likely to be a failure this year. The greatest part of the silk worm eggs imported from Khorasan have turned out to be spurious, and microscopic observation had foretold the worthless nature of those produced in Ghilan. The crop is expected to be much worse than even last year's crop—and that was the smallest crop ever known in Ghilan.

FORTY-SIX nations form the subjects of the Czar, 27 of which are Indo-European, 18 Turanian, and one Semitic.

BRAZIL seems to be passing through a serious famine. The condition of the whole north of the country is truly pitiable. The protracted drought has greatly damaged crops, and thus indirectly caused great financial embarrassment. Furthermore, the prices of the products of the sugar, coffee, and cotton regions are extremely low.

THE Canada Southern road uses the telephone for communication across the Detroit river, between Amherstburg and Stony Island, by means of wires attached to a submarine cable. Conversation is carried on without difficulty.

THE TIMES OF INDIA says that Sir Stuart Bayley is mentioned as the successor of Sir George Couper, Bart., in the N. W. Provinces, whose approaching retirement is reported as near at hand. Sir George Couper has become out of date.

THE LONDON EXAMINER of the 15th ultimo, in noticing the second edition of the late Miss Toru Dutt's Poem, says:—"We regard this young Hindu lady as the most eminent poetic genius that Anglo-Indian literature has hitherto produced; specimens we quoted in our review (of the first edition) were marvellously skilful and melodious. She was equally versed in two other languages foreign to her birth—Sanscrit and French."

THE LATEST "CENTENARY" CELEBRATION which has been organised has, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, at least the merit of originality. The Italians propose next year to celebrate the centenary of the eruption of Mount Vesuvius, which destroyed Herculaneum and Pompeii in the year 79 A.D.

A PARSEE poet has written the following lines on the late Sir Cowasji Jehangir:

'He vanish'd with morn's star: the sun arose,
But not on him to shine, but on our grief;
*His* not the loss at his life's sudden close,
For death to him is only God's relief.
But who shall calm the *world* left desolate?
who now shall soothe the children of despair?
The lips are silent that bewail'd their fate,
The gentle voice is hush'd that sooth'd their care!
Friend of poor, the hungry, the forlorn,
Like to the sun, he visited this earth,
And sorrow was exchang'd for joy and mirth,
And night was follow'd by the *cheerful* morn.
He lived not for himself but God alone
And God has made the generous soul his own,

WEDNESDAY, 31ST JULY.

SIR FREDERIC HAINES, the Commander-in-Chief, was present at a lecture delivered at Simla by Major St. John R. E. The subject of the letter was "*Persia, its political past, present and future,*" and His Excellency in moving a vote of thanks to the learned lecturer, is reported to have said: "I think Major St. John has administered to us a sort of tonic, for certainly he has not placed our dealings with Persia in the most attractive light, nor indeed have they been anything to make us very proud of; but still I think the independence with which he has advanced his views is really a most valuable feature in the lecture, and *I also think that in any lectures which may be given here in future, that quality should always be present.*" Sir Frederic added: "The handling of military questions by men untrammelled by the cares of office, by independent men, might give us very valuable ideas; and, at all events, ideas so put forth should always be received by the military authorities with great respect, and if on examination they are found to be of value, that is no reason why we should be too proud to adopt them." Independence is a quality, which all English bureaucrats in India do not like.

NEW YORK, it is stated is being lighted with gas evolved from water. It is not only a particularly

pure gas obtained, but obtained at a price which renders it a formidable rival to coal gas. The *modus operandi* has been kept a profound secret, but the following is believed to be the process, the water from which the gas is manufactured is heated to about 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit, and then passed into generators filled with anthracite coal, when the hydrogen of the water is liberated and the oxygen unites with the carbon of the coal forming carbolic oxide. This carbolic oxide mixed with the liberated hydrogen constitutes the crude gas, which is next passed through various processes of purification, until in its ultimate form it becomes a clear, white, burning gas, without odour, and far more brilliant than ordinary coal gas. The manufacturers say they might afford to sell this water gas at a considerably lower rate than is now charged for the ordinary coal gas. Calcutta ought to take note of it as it is on the eve of a new gas contract.

PROFESSOR HUGHES, lately addressing the Physical Society on the "Physical action of the Microphone," tells us that so far as he has experimented on deaf persons, he finds that they can be made to hear the tick of a watch, but not with any clearness, complicated sounds like music or human speech Professor Hughes has been diligent in his researches in this direction, and his results have led him to conclude "that we only hear ourselves speak through our bones and not through our ears."

IN a lately published biography of Victor Emmanuel it is written that he had a great horror of asking his ministers for money, of which nevertheless he was in perpetual need. Least of all did he like to ask Visone for any. Visone had a disagreeable manner about him on such occasions, which put him terribly out of countenance. Thus, when the evil day approached, Victor Emmanuel prepared the ground by sending his minister presents of game, first one pheasant, then two, then a brace or two of grouse. Then, when Visone expressed his gratitude, the king asked him for 30,000 or 40,000 francs. This was so regularly the case that at last, whenever Visone received a pheasant, he used to say, "the King wants money. I shall have to pay 10,000 frances for that pheasant."

SIRDAR SHERDIL KHAN SHAHGASSI, the Afghan Governor of Balk, is dead. He was a faithful servant and staunch adherent of the Ameer's and a man whose loss will be felt.

THE MILITARY STATIONS OF JULPIGOREE and Buxar are to be transferred from the Eastern Frontier to the Presidency District. This rearrangement has been rendered desirable by the opening of the Northern Bengal Railway.

STORIES COME FROM BOMBAY about a secret society of Parsis. The leader is a Parsi youth, who for some time past has been beguiling the young boys and maidens of his sect with an airy scheme for founding a colony in America Dark hints are not wanting that the colony is to be managed on Agapemono principles; and that the schemer is another Prince.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Cattack on the 21st July says "that Cattack was daily getting hot, there was no water in the rivers and no rains. The prospect of the crops most uncertain. The prices of food grains and other eatables were daily rising, while cholera was raging with some virulence in the town and interior."

THE SAME CORRESPONDENT says that "a woman of a village called Shamagah in Korgung was delivered of three children, one male and two females, and they were all well developed."

WE WOULD SUGGEST to the projectors of the scheme for a Provident Fund for the benefit of the subordinate officers of the P. W. D. the desirableness of giving a wider publicity to their prospectus, as we have received enquiries about it, which we cannot answer satisfactorily.

WE HAVE RECEIVED another complant about the encashment of currency notes. A correspondent from Patna writes to say that the agent of the Bank of Bengal, who is also the treasurer for Government, refused to cash notes for Rs 5000 presented to him by a respectable native gentleman, who was backed by the Treasury Officer, Mr. Elphinstone. The condition on which encashment could be obtained was the payment of a *batta* or discount.

WE GLEAN the following items of news from the letter of our Darjeeling correspondent, dated the 28th July:

It has been definitely settled that Darjeeling shall not be the head-quarters of the Commissioner of the Rajshye and Cooch Behar division. The choice lies between Rampore Beauleah Dinagepore and Saidpore; it is most probable the first named place will be selected.

Mr Paul's recent valuation of holdings within the Darjeeling municipality has been much above their actual value and complaints are rife both amongst European and native proprietors.

The Post Master General of Bengal was three months here and left this place for Calcutta only a few days ago. It is hard to say what good has resulted from the visit. The postal arrangments between Calcutta and the N. W. Provinces and other places remain as defective as before. The only thing he had done was to dismiss a peon of the Darjeeling Post Office who served under a dozen Post Masters to their satisfaction. His fault lay in complaining against the conduct of a Eurasian Post Master, a new arrival, who it is said threw a kife at the peon and treats others in an overbearing manner.

Under orders of the Government of India the Executive Engineer Military works, of this place is about to reduce a portion of the ministerial establishment of his office.

THURSDAY, 1ST AUGUST.

WE HAVE received a letter on the subject of the Government Resolution regarding the Shumbhunath Hospital. The writer gives the views of the subscribers and the people of Bhowanipore on the subject. We hope to give the letter in our next.

IT IS stated that Mr. Gibbs of the Bombay Council will be elevated to the Supreme Council. He will probably succeed Sir Alexander Arbuthnot. The rule is that one member of the Council should be alternately taken from Madras and Bombay.

WE OBSERVE that the cost of the Zanzibar mission is charged to the Indian revenue. Was not the mission an act of the English Government? Why should then the Indian Government have been debited with the cost of the mission?

WE REGRET TO learn that Mr. John Bruce Norton, former Advocate General of Madras, and one of the warmest friends this country has ever had, is now quite blind. He continues notwithstanding to appear in Privy Council cases.

NEWS HAS REACHED India that the Russians are marching in two columns, from the eastern shores of Caspian, upon Kizil Arvat in the Turcoman country north of Persia.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION, Calcutta, sent the following telegram to Mr. Gladstone a few days before the debate on the Vernacular Press Act had taken place in the House of Commons:—"Lord Cranbrook's despatch unsatisfactory; right of judicial trial withheld; Government remains prosecutor, witness, Judge in same person. Why trial for sedition, extortion, intimidation by Vernacular editors, excluded from cognisance of Courts? Oriental books still under ban."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Shomeprokash* thus writes from Khamargachee, a village in the Hooghly District:

A few days ago a party of up-country roughs pitched their quarters on a field contiguous to our village. They numbered from 40 to 42 persons of both sexes. They do not appear to like a fixed abode. They build temporary huts of *hoglah* rushes or similar weeds underneath trees. They have with them cattle, horses, tigers, serpents and other animals. They stayed on the field mentioned above for about eight days and during this time they were never seen to have had recourse to any means of eking out their livelihood either by begging or working. They used to kill jackals, sepents and similar other animals and reptiles for food. There is a grog shop in the village of Shija adjoining their own from which they obtained 66 Rs. worth of liquor during the short period of their stay. Lastly having exhumed a recently buried body of a Mahomedan and feasted on it and on the carcase of a cow, they were driven from their quarters to cross over to the eastern bank of the river where they took their abode on a field at Sokhsagur. On the very night following the day of their migration they committed burglary on eleven houses of the village of Sookhsagur. They have been arrested by the Police of Chakdah and sent up to Ranaghat for trial. I hear much valuable property has been found with them, and this fact makes it clear that theft and burglary were the only means by which they earned their subsistence. It behoves the authorities to watch their movements and to compel them to settle in one place.

AT THE LAST meeting of the Bengal Branch of the National Indian Association Mr. Beverly made the following remarks on the subject of social intercourse between Europeans and Natives:

From what has passed at some of our meetings, and from what I have heard elsewhere, I gather that there is a feeling abroad in native society that we, Europeans, keep ourselves too much aloof, and do not endeavour to cultivate social relations with educated native gentlemen to the extent that, considering our position in the country, might be expected of us. I must admit—and I admit it with regret—that there is some truth in this complaint. It has often occurred to me that native gentlemen who have visited England, and who have been received and welcomed into English house-holds, must be struck on their return with the apparent coldness which characterises the intercourse of native and European in this country. As regards such gentlemen, however, if they have any cause of complaint, I think they have probably only themselves to blame. Any native gentlemen, who has visited England, and who cares for European society, may, I am sure, find dozens of English families in this city who will be glad to receive him and make his acquaintance. And as regards the complaint generally, I think that the fault does not lie altogether on one side. No one, I am sure, who considers the many good works undertaken for the benefit of the natives of this country, and the part taken in them by European ladies and gentlemen, can accuse us of apathy respecting the social progress of the country. Whatever some of them may think or say, the majority of English people in India do, I firmly believe, feel that they would like to do something for their native fellow-subjects, if they only knew what. But the fact is, the subject of the social intercourse of natives and Europeans is hedged with difficulties. The habits and feelings—the manners and customs of the two nations are so different—I might almost say so diametrically opposed—that intercourse on any terms of intimacy seems at present almost impossible. But that excuses and apologies are not sometimes put forward which fail to recommend themselves on any reasonable ground. I have no sympathy, for instance, with those who argue that because native gentlemen will not invite Europeans to their domestic circles, Europeans are not called upon to admit them to theirs. I must say I think that a most shallow and mischievous argument. It assumes that the habits and feelings of a native can be changed at a moment's notice, and in obedience to a foreign dictation. It ignores the history of centuries and all human experience. It is silly, because those who use it know very well that native ladies generally are not yet fit to take their part in society; and it is mischievous, because it tends to postpone the day when they may, by education and culture, become so fitted.

We are willing to admit that there are faults on both sides. But as we have often remarked the Indian being the weaker man, he naturally looks up to the Englishman for encouragement for social intercourse. It is the general impression in Native society that in days gone by the European was far more conciliatory than now.

FRIDAY, 2ND AUGUST.

A CHANGE is said to have taken place on the surface of the moon, for several astronomers declare that they have discovered a new crater, three miles in diameter forming a conspicuous object on the Mare Vaporum.

WE ARE sorry to learn that small-pox has broken out in Rangoon.

A CORRESPONDENT at Sylhet says that Mr. Luttman Johnson, Deputy Commissioner, is touring through the district, and winning golden opinions by his amiable manners and kindness. Our correspondent relates the following anecdote:

While Mr. Johnson was break fasting here on Monday morning last in his steamer some boys thronged on the bank to see him and the steamer. Mr. Johnson instead of getting annoyed called the boys to his steamer and distributed to them some Maldah mangoes which he had with him. This act has won for him the heart of the people of this station. There is a *Thacoorbarse* here of the God "Gobindjee." Mr. Johnson paid a visit to the temple and was much pleased, and shewed much attention to the people. It is such acts as these that bridge the gulf between the governors and the governed.

WE HAVE received a long bill of indictment from Mysore against Mr. Gordon's administration, and Mr. Ranga Charloo's management of the Palace. It is so intemperate that we cannot publish it.

THE BENGALEE lately published an official letter regarding a Civil Surgeon, which is thus summarized by a contemporary:

Surgeon J. O. McDonnell, Civil Surgeon of Durbhanga while inspecting the Modhoobanee Dispensary, requested. Bisseswar Tewary, the Hospital Assistant in charge to shew him the Vaccination Book. Bisseswar said that it was not with him but with the compounder who was not then present Upon this the Doctor called Bisseswar "*Sala* &c.," and ordered him to get the book at once. Bisseswar said that he would give the book when the compounder returned and begged that the Civil Surgeon would desist from using such abusive language towards him. The Civil Surgeon got very angry and struck the Hospital Assistant a blow. The latter who was highly irritated, returned the blow with his shoe. The Civil Surgeon then commenced striking the Hospital Assistant blow after blow when the Assistant Magistrate who had been a witness of this discreditable quarrel from the very commencement, intervened and caused the Doctor to desist from such shameful and unmanly conduct. The Hospital Assistant left the Dispensary throwing the Almirah keys in his charge before the Civil Surgeon and in the presence of the Assistant Magistrate and the next day complained to Government through the Surgeon General. His Honor after a perusal of the papers has declared Dr. McDonnell not fit to have independent medical charge of an important district and has therefore ordered his services to be again placed at the disposal of the Government of India for military duty. The Surgeon General has been directed to have him immediately removed from civil employ.

Is this Doctor the same person, who had a quarrel with Babu Denonath Sen, Executive Engineer, regarding which he was warned by Government?

IT IS proposed to alter the superscription on service envelopes from "On Her Majesty's Service" to "On Her Imperial Majesty's Service." If the Government would content itself with this sort of imperialization, the people would be exceedingly grateful.

IT IS SATISFACTORY to be assured by the Mysore correspondent of the *Madras Times*, that exactly 43,836,975 locusts have been destroyed in the Mysore district. A correspondent in Mysore regrets that the enumerator has "omitted to count one (besides a small one which only counts as half) which I killed by driving over it. Therefore the *really exact* numbers should be 43,836,976½!" This makes an important difference in the calculation of the cost & destruction.

MR. JUSTICE MARKBY, about to retire, has been appointed by the University of Oxford to be the Reader of Indian Laws.

THE Rangoon PAPERS hear from numerous quarters that the paddy crops in many parts of lower Burmah are withering, and being burnt up, owing to the long continued absence of rain.

THE DIRECTORS of the Bank of Bengal in their last half yearly report state that they have at present under consideration an increase of the Bank's European Staff, an extension of the premises in Calcutta, and a revision of the various departments of office, all of which arrangements are called for by the increased and increasing business of the Bank. Is the Euro-



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pean agency cheap? Why do not the Directors try the experiment of a European Dewan of the Bank?

LORD BEACONSFIELD is the tenth living Earl upon whom the premier order of knighthood, that of the Garter, has been conferred. The Queen, is at the head of the order, which includes all her sons, several foreign potentates, about a dozen English dukes, two marquises (Lord Ripon and Lord Salisbury), and one viscount, the latter being the venerable Lord Stratford de Redcliffe.

SATURDAY, 3RD AUGUST.

WE are authorised to state that the rumour lately mentioned by an English correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* to the effect that a proposal had been made to Lord Lytton by Lord Salisbury for landing Indian troops at the head of the Persian Gulf, to march on Bagdad and annex Mesopotamia, and that Lord Lytton had replied that he would rather resign than carry it out, is wholly without foundation.

IT IS proposed to construct a steam tramway from the terminus of the Northern Bengal State Railway at Siligori to Darjeeling. Good news for holiday-makers.

HOW SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE for English papers is sometimes got up will be seen from the following fact. Mr. Marvin, the Foreign Office copyist, who is charged with stealing a copy of the Anglo-Russian agreement, acted for some time as the St. Petersburgh correspondent of the *Morning Advertiser*, the correspondence, however, being written by him at Woolwich, a place considerably nearer the banks of the Thames than of the Neva!

THE FOLLOWING letter from Mrs. Fawcett to Lord Stanley of Alderly shows of what stuff is Mr. Fawcett composed:

"The Lawn, South Lambeth-road June 11, 1876.

"I am sorry to say that my husband (Mr. Fawcett, M.P.) feels unable to do anything in the case of the jaghir of Bungana Pally. He has always been particularly careful not to identify himself with any of the disputed rights or claims by native princes of India. They are generally persons of great wealth, and it is almost impossible for a poor man like my husband to take up their cases in Parliament without incurring the suspicion of being a paid agent. This is the real reason which makes him avoid all these cases. He wishes to keep himself free to speak in what he believes to be the interests of the poor or friendless populations of India.

THE LAST number of the *Indian Charivari* fully sustains its reputation under present management. The cartoon representing the spoliation of poor Turkey is capital, not to say saddening.

THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT of the *Indian Daily News* has the following:

"Last week those good souls who believed that the British aristocracy was their country's pride," &c., &c., had their feelings of loyalty sorely tried by the revelations which were made in the Aylesford divorce case. This week we have a baronet—once Sir Capel Fitzgerald brought to the police court upon a charge of stealing the jewels of a lady of easy virtue, who had done him the honour of accompanying him upon a "little trip" to Paris last month! I have been making some inquiries about this "Sir Capel Fitzgerald Baronet;" and as the result, I find that he is evidently what is popularly called a "bad egg." He is now only five-and-twenty years of age, yet he has been already imprisoned at Scarborough upon charges of swindling Her Majesty's lieges there. When only nineteen he married a lady with whom his relations had not, I understand, been of the most moral character, and who presented him some three or four months after their marriage with a pledge of affection in the shape of a son and heir. Since Sir Capel Fitzgerald was released from prison at Scarborough, he has lived in London, earning his daily bread by various ripuls table devices.

THE SAME writer says:

"I am told that when an intimate friend of the Marchioness, of Blandford enquired of her, in the beginning of this week whether as the result of the verdict in the Aylesford divorce case, she meant to sue for a divorce from her husband, who is heir to the Dukedom of Marlborough, her ladyship replied, 'Certainly not, *for I mean to be Duches of Marlborough.*"

THE INDIAN DAILY NEWS has received the following telegram from Bombay regarding the Surat case:

*Bombay, 2nd August, 9h. 40m.*—The application for the transfer for trial of the Surat editors from Surat to Bombay has been argued before the Appellate Court, consisting of the Chief Justice, Sir Michael Westropp, and Mr. Justice Kemball, for the last two days. The Court, in giving judgment held that the grounds argued for the transfer of the case had completely failed. There had been very reckless swearing on affidavits filed for petitioners, which cast a certain amount of doubt on the whole of their case, so far as it had not been admitted. As, however, bungalow (?) in the person of the Surat Judge had been objects of attack alleged to be instigated by the petitioners, the Court thought it undesirable that Mr. Macpherson should try the case. The Court were gratified at the announcement made by the counsel for the crown that the Government were willing to act according to their suggestion, and appoint Mr. Pollen, the SessionsJudge of Sholapore, to try the case at Surat.

THE MARQUIS OF LORNE, the Queen's son-in-law, has been appointed Governor General of Canada. Perhaps the Governor Generalship of Canada will be made the stepping-stone to the Governor Generalship of British India. The Marquis of Lorne like Lord Lytton is a poet.

THERE WERE 221 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 27th July, being 31 in excess of the total number in the preceding week and 18 in excess of the deaths of the second week of July. The increase is chiefly owing to fever, mortality in which in the week of report rose to 87. The deaths from cholera were 10, from diarrhœa and dysentery 32, from small-pox 17, and from tetanus 16. Two persons died from old age and 7 children were still-born. There were 12 deaths among non-Asiatics and mixed races of which 10 were among the latter and two among the former.

WE UNDERSTAND that the Hogulkuria Adultery case was closed this day at the Police Court The Magistrate committed the defendant to take his trial at the next session of the High Court. He was enlarged on a bail of Rs. 2,500, Babu Ashutosh Dhur standing as his surety.

THE FIRST NUMBER of the *Anglo-Indian Guardian* is before us. It is neatly got up and moderately written. The Eurasian Community have long been in need of a special organ in the press, and the *Guardian* proposes to supply this *desideratum*. May it live long and carefully, faithfully, and effectively watch the interests of the class it seeks to represent!

WE UNDERSTAND that Mr. Charles, the officiating Chief Magistrate of Calcutta, takes leave for three months, and that Mr. Apcar, Barrister-at-law, acts for him.

WE HEAR that Mr. Trevelyan and Babu Troylokho Nath Mitter have been named by the Law Faculty for the Tagore Law Professorship for the next session.

WE HAVE received the following letter from our Darjeeling correspondent:

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor left Darjeeling on the 30th July at about 2½ P. M., under the usual salute. Before his departure, he finally settled to all intents and purposes the question of the Rajshahi Commissioners seat, for he wrote to enquire of the local executive officer of Rampore Beaulia, if buildings could at once be made available for the Commissioner's office. As Burakuti, Jore Bungalow, Mr. Jeunning's, and probably Mr. Nation's houses could be made available for the purpose. Beaulea may once more get back its lost prestige after the lapse of so many years. All honour to our good Governor for his determination to do justice to the people of the Rajshye Division. It is now to be hoped that the able and energetic local officer of Rajshahye will direct his attention to the repairs of the road from Nattore to Rampore, to render it passable for wheeled conveyences.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Report on Municipal Taxation and Expenditure in Bengal for 1876-77. 2. Memorandum on the Establishment of a Central Forest School, by D. Brandis, Inspector General of Forests. 3. Catalogue of Maps Plans and Charts of the Survey of India (From the Surveyor General of India.) 4 A revised Map of India on the scale of 64 miles to an inch, 1877. (From the same authority.) 5. A plan of Calcutta and its Suburbs (From the same authority.) 6. The Quarterly Journal of the Poona Survajanik Sabha Vol. I. No. I. July 1878. 7. Transactions of the Bengal Social Science Association, Vol. V II. 1873-78. 8. Elements of Geometry, from the Sanskrit text of Arya Bhattu. Edited on the principles of Euclid by Jasoda Nundon Sircar. 9. Proceedings of the General Meeting of the National Mahomedan Association held on Sunday the 30th June 1878. 10. High Rates of Exchange. Where should loans be taken up—in India or England? A letter addressed to Sir John Strachey K.C.S.I. by W. Martin Wood. 11. The Bengal Magazine No. 12. July 1878. 12. The Saddarsana-Chintanika or studies in Indian Philosophy Vol. 2. No. 5. 13. Sabdujujana Ratnakara or a comprehensive Dictionary of the Bengali language, by Dakshanaranjan Mookerjee. 14. Bhassutti with a Bengali translation and notes by Sitanund, published under the auspices of Rai Dhaunputh Sing Bahadur. 15. Annual Report of the Backergunge Histoishinee Sabha for 1877-78.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

*London, 28th July.*—The Opposition in both Houses of Parliament are harassing the Government with questions respecting the Anglo-Turkish agreement. In the Lords, Baron Cranbrook, replying to a question on the subject, complained, and challenged a direct attack on the policy of Government. The Lord Mayor yesterday gave a grand banquet in honor of Earl Beaconsfield, the Marquis of Salisbury, and the Conservative members of both Houses of Parliament at the Mansion House. Lord Beaconsfield in his speech denied that Greece had been deserted at the Congress, and said her interests had been always considered. He spoke in eulogistic terms of the Sultan, and defended the Convention signed between Turkey and England on the 4th June, for the cession of the Island of Cyprus, which, he said, was made as the Treaty of Berlin was not sufficient to maintain the peace of Europe. The Convention would diminish, not increase, England's responsibility, and his Lordship added that the Crimean war would never have happened if England had spoken firmly at the times.

*29th*—The Marquis of Lorne has been appointed to, and has accepted, the Governor-Generalship of Canada. Severe fighting is going on in the Transvaal, attended with severe losses among the British.

*30th*—In the Commons last night, Lord Hartington's motion came on for hearing. He attacked the policy of Government towards Greece, and said the convention with Turkey for the cession of Cyprus was a breach of international law. It was not the Asiatic provinces of Turkey but Persia which was more within Russia's grasp, and was the real road to India. A conflict with Russia had been brought nearer by a century, and England had approached one thousand miles closer to Russia, leaving her (England's) base of operations. His Lordship said the opposition wished to awaken the country to the dangers which threatened it, while there was time to retreat honorably from the position taken up. Mr. Plunket moved an amendment proposing indirectly confidence in the Government. Mr. Bourke said England never was more favorably regarded, or had more influence abroad than at present. The Anglo-Turkish agreement would not hurt Russia unless she assumed an aggressive policy. The debate was adjourned till 3rd September.

*30th*,—Lord Beaconsfield in his speech at the Mansion House banquent on Saturday, described Mr. Gladstone as sophistical Rhetorician, inebriated with the exuberance of his own verbosity. The forces in Cyprus are now settled down. Sir Garnet Wolseley with three British Infantry regiments is stationed at Nicosia, whilst the Indian contingent garrisons other points of the island. The Peninsular and Oriental Steamer *Sumatra* which left Bombay on the 5th instant, is ashore South of Brindisi. Mails, specie, passengers and crew saved. Please add the following to Mr. Bourke' remarks to this mornings telegram Unless Turkey executed reforms required of her, England would abandon guarantees given in Convention, and reconsider position of Asiatic provinces of the Porte,

*31st*.—In the House of Lords a debate has taken place on protocols. Lord Granville protested against them, and Lord Beaconsfield defended them, because Mr. Gladstone had termed the policy of the Government insane, and he deprecated any inuendo being cast against the policy. The Opposition urged it to be their duty to take the opinion of the House. The debate on Lord Hartington's motion was resumed last night, when Lord Sandon defended the policy of Government; and Mr. Gladstone, in a speech lasting three hours, denounced that policy as mad and unconstitutional and said that enormous responsibility had been incurred. He defended his attack on Lord Beaconsfield on grounds of liberty of speech. Mr. Cross replied, and the debate was adjourned till the 1st August. Mr. Fawcett presented petitions from Bengal and Madras, with reference to the License Tax lately introduced into India. A letter from Lord Beaconsfield, replying to Mr. Gladstone, promises to furnish a list of Mr. Gladstone's offensive epithets in speaking of Government. Meanwhile, his lordship quotes from speeches lately made by Mr. Gladstone at Oxford and Bermondsey.

*31st*.—A Select Committee of the House of Commons on the transport and employment of Indian troops abroad has been dissolved owing to the lateness of the season. Sir Arnold Kemball has been created a Military Knight Commander of the Bath. The steamer *Sumatra* has been floated. The Extraordinary Expenditure for military purposes amounts to 1,500,000 pounds.

*Vienna, 27th July*,—The Austrian proclamation to Bosnia and Herzegovina, on the occasion of the occupation of those provinces, states that the Austrians come as friends, with the sanction of the Sultan, and will make it their duty to protect life and property.

*29th*—The Austro-Hungarian army this morning crossed the frontier into Bosnia and Herzegovina and met with no opposition.

*Vienna 1st August*—The Austrians have arrived at Banjaluka in Bosnia. A division of the Austrian army entered Herzegovina to-day.

*London, 2nd August*—Marvin who revealed the text of the Anglo-Russian agreement, now asserts that another secret treaty was signed on the 31st May. Sir Stafford Northcote in reply to a question as to the truth of Marvin's assertion gave an evasive answer. The debate on Lord Hartington's motion was resumed last night in the House of Commons Mr. Lowe expressed his bitter disapproval of the policy of Government, and said that the Royal prerogative must be modified. Lord John Manners replied to Mr. Lowe in defence of the Government, and Sir Samuel Laing gave it as his opinion that a Russian attack on India was visionary, and the debate was adjourned till the 2nd.

*3rd*,—The debate on Lord Hartington's motion was resumed last night in the House of Commons. Numerous members spoke, including Lord Elcho, Mr. Forster, Roebuck and Harcourt, but they simply reiterated the arguments of former speakers. Sir Stafford Northcote, in defending the policy of the Government, said that the Anglo-Turkish convention was signed in furtherance of British interests, and that it was our duty to maintain Turkey strong, and he was confident that we should succeed without exciting the rivalry of other powers in defending British interests in Asia. He denied the existence of any secret treaty. The motion was rejected by 333 against 195.

*Bombay, 30th July, 13h. 47m.*—Sir Capel Fitzgerald has been committed for trial on a charge of stealing jewellery, valued at £400, from a woman who had accompanied him to Paris as his mistress.

## INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, to-morrow Evening at 7½ P. M.

*Subject*: Action of Electric Currents upon each other.

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., on *Thursday* the *8th August* at 7½ P. M.

*Subject*: Polarising Microscope.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy on *Saturday* the *10th August* at 4½ P. M.

*Subject*: Compounds of Nitrogen and Oxygen.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1878.

## THE LOSS AND GAIN.

THE first campaign against the Vernacular Press Act is over. It is time to count our loss and gain by this campaign. A thoughtful correspondent at Bombay thus enumerates the results of this agitation:-

(1) "We have got the largest minority that was secured on any purely Indian question for several years. In a House of 350 members, which is in itself a great advance, we secured 150 votes, not a mean success. (2) Besides this number, we have secured the advocacy of men like Mr. Gladstone, Sir George Campbell, Mr. James, and others whom on no previous occasion we ever had reasons to count upon our side. (3) We have succeeded in securing the valuable dissents of Colonel Yule, Sir W. Muir, and Sir E. Perry, and Mr. Dalyell, in the India Council. (4) Although a majority voted for the support of the Bill it was more from a plea of loyalty to the hastily pledged word of Lord Salisbury, who had signified telegraphic assent. The majority did not support the Bill on principle; we see in the Secretary of State's Despatch that that authority, while nominally supporting the Viceroy, throws cold water upon his assumed fears and sensitiveness and requires him and his Council to recast the measure on minor points, and define sedition within safe limits. (5) We have got the support to our cause of the powerful advocacy of the Madras Government and of Sir A. Hobhouse than whose minutes we could not expect a better reply to all the arguments urged in support of the measure. (6) we have got a proof that the Act was purely Indian in its origin, and that the inspiration did not, as was supposed, come from the authorities in England, who seem to have been kept perfectly in the dark, in fact throughout all the time that the Indian official mountain was brooding and labouring with the monstrous (not mous-trous) birth. (7) We have Lord Lytton's own confession that when he first conceived the idea and circulated his minute confidentially he did not quite intend to divest the courts of their ordinary jurisdiction, nor to make an invidious distinction between the English and Native journals, which are the most obnoxious provisions of the Bill. It is noteworthy that the Government must have felt some qualms of conscience when it did not venture to circulate Sir Arthur Hobhouse's minute to the officials, who were consulted confidentially. (8) We have secured the intelligent sympathy of the leading London papers (always excepting the *Times*) on our side."

The above is a fair summary of the results of the first campaign against the Vernacular Press Act. We have certainly no reasons for regret. The retrograde policy, which dictated this Act, though it has obtained a technical triumph, has in reality sustained a signal defeat. In India it has been condemned by all good men and true. Even those, who are in the habit of swallowing any nostrum, which the Government may offer, stand aghast at the audacity of the autocracy, which sought to deprive the conductors of the Vernacular Press of the common privilege of the British subject, a privilege not denied to the meanest subject of Her Majesty, that of a fair trial before the constituted tribunals of the land. The publication of the Parliamentary Blue-book has disclosed the great fact that the late Law Member of the Supreme Council, the real law-maker, had strongly advised the Government against the measure. And a nobler protest was not penned against this arbitrary and retrograde law than the minute of Sir Arthur Hobhouse. Then the history of the measure shews that it had been in a different form originally recommended by Sir George Campbell, but that Lord Northbrook's Government rejected the proposal. The Home Secretary wrote:

His Excellency the Governor General in Council believes that the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, with the higher officers who administer the province under him, will be able, by the exercise of the influence which belongs to their position, to discourage and very considerably to prevent Native journalists from abusing the freedom of discussion which they possess under the British Government. To behave with open disrespect toward the recognized authorities of their country is not at all in accordance with the habits or feelings of the people of India generally; while it may be assumed that in many instances the writers of foolish paragraphs do not appreciate the full meaning and force of the words which they employ, especially when the language used is English.

Such was the opinion of Lord Northbrook in 1873. The question was raised in 1876 when the Dramatic Perfomances Bill was considered, but it was again shelved. But in the course of one year Lord Lytton was impressed with the necessity of the proposed bill, and so his Lordship circulated a confidential minute on the subject. After arming himself with the opinions of the heads of the local administrations His Lordship communicated with the Secretary of State and got his assent by telegraph. We give below his Lordship's telegram to Lord Salisbury:

The increasing seditious violence of the Native press, now directly provocative to rebellion, has been for some time pressed on our attention by the Local Governments, who, except Madras, which has no Vernacular Press of any importance, all concur as to necessity of early and stringent legislation. This is also the unanimous opinion of Council. We have for some months been contemplating repressive action, but, in the opinion of my own and the other Governments, the language of the Vernacular Press, if at all times mischievous, is especially dangerous now, when Native community believes our power seriously weakened by events elsewhere. It is thus essentially necessary for Government in the interest of public safety to take early steps for checking spread of seditious writing. While need for legislation is urgent owing to feeling of Native community, opportunity is also peculiarly favourable owing to feeling of European community: generally felt that seditious efforts of Vernacular Press, if not promptly repressed, will, under peculiar circumstances of present time, continue rapidly to increase. But if legislation did not take place immediately it would not be carried out this year; for, although Government will not break up so soon, I myself am obliged to leave Calcutta on 18th March and we could not legislate on such a matter at Simla. We have accordingly prepared a Bill, and I propose to pass it at a single sitting on the plea of urgency, which is not fictitious, afterwards reporting to you our proceedings in detail.

If measure becomes an accomplished fact, declared by us urgently necessary in interests of public safety, it will probably be accepted with far less objection than if it had formed subject of previous discussion."

We are exceedingly sorry that Lord Lytton was led to commit himself in the above manner. If it had been represented to His Lordship that the native community had been wavering in their loyalty to the British Crown owing to events in Europe, and that the violent writings of the Vernacular Press would do mischief, it was a gross misrepresentation. The Native Press did certainly comment on the dubious attitude assumed by England on the Russo-Turkish quarrel, but the vernacular press did not shew any sympathy with Russia; on the contrary it taxed England for not giving Russia wholesome chastisement, and for leaving Turkey in the lurch. When such was the case with what fairness could the writings of the Vernacular Press have been characterized as mischievous. The truth is it was the over-sensitiveness of the Government, which prompted this Draconian measure. As His Grace the Duke of Buckingham says, the Vernacular papers gave utterance to unpalatable truths in strong language, which touched the sensitive officers of Government to the quick, and it was this wounded feeling, which led to the inception of the new measure.

In his minute on the Free Press law of 1835 Lord Macaulay remarked, "it is surely mere madness in a Government to make itself unpopular for nothing." The truth of this remark is equally patent in the action of the Government of Lord Lytton on this subject. His Lordship has made his Government "unpopular for nothing." The vessel of the State was quite safe; it was gliding smoothly on the still waters of Indian politics; there was not a breath of adverse wind threatening it; but his Lordship unnecessarily took alarm, and adopted steps which have served only to shipwreck his good reputation. We are exceedingly sorry for this. We have high respect for his Lordship's character; he is high-minded, considerate and sympathizing. He has every desire to do good, though his best conceived plans are not unfrequently frustrated by the opposition of his Council. But in this instance his Lordship should have considered that the responsibility would be his, that he was asked to undo the policy of fifty years at a moment's notice, and that the generous instinct of the English nation were against such high-handedness. His Lordship thought that he would carry the public with him by preventing discussion, but he has now we dare say seen his mistake. In the language of Othello his Lordship has loved his advisers too well but not wisely.

We have counted our own loss and gain. Now, what are the loss and gain to Government? The loss to Government has been immense. It has lost its good name for good sense, for liberality of feeling, for even-handed justice. It has lost its honor in the estimation of honorable men. It has lost the confidence of those, who had hitherto reposed the most unbounded confidence in it. It has lost the respect of those, who had the highest respect for it. It has lost its character for courageous statesmanship, and contributed to lower the character of the British Government in the eyes of civilized Europe. Has it gained anything? We fear nothing. But it may yet gain much if it will profit by the past. Lord Lytton had informed the Secretary of State that the crisis in Europe had led him to propose the measure; but as that crisis has now passed away, will his Lordship have the good grace to repeal it of his own accord? Such a step will be a gain to Government far in excess of all the losses it has incurred.

## SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE ON THE INDIAN PRESS.

OF the many papers contained in the Parliamentary Blue-book relating to the Vernacular Press Act the minute of Sir Arthur Hobhouse yields to none in importance. It is, as we said last week, a thoughtful, calm, and statesmanly document. Sir Arthur was peculiarly qualified to pronounce an impartial opinion on the vexed question. He was the oldest member of the Council, having numbered nearly three score years, and was not therefore likely to give way to the impulsiveness of youth. He added to a highly cultured mind the sobriety of age. Then as a jurist he naturally took a high and broad view of the functions of the British Government in India. In the third place his mind had not suffered by long contamination with the official atmosphere of India. He had brought fresh English ideas, which had not happily worn out by constant friction with the old-world ideas of the Indian officialdom. And lastly, he was thoroughly independent. The model of a gentleman he was courteous but firm, always willing to hear both sides of a question but fearless in the enunciation of his own opinions, ready to make due allowance for "experience" but by no means disposed to sacrifice principle at the shrine of expediency. Such a man is a real strength to the Government, if the latter would of course recognize his worth. Unfortunately the Government did not follow his advice on the subject of repressing the Vernacular Press, but that fact does not detract from the merits of his views and counsel. On the contrary in the estimation of thinking and impartial men he has risen immensely for the frank, honorable, and enlightened views, which he has so boldly and uncompromisingly given expression to. It is a great pity that when the Viceroy's minute proposing the repression of the VernacularPress was circulated, it did not cover Sir Arthur's minute, though it was alluded to by His Excellency in his "confidential" minute. The Duke of Buckingham made a formal complaint about the omission, and, we must say, rightly. It might be open to doubt whether the several pro-consuls, whose minutes are in favour of the "Gagging Act," would have gone the whole length, if they had before them the irrefragable logic and statesmanly views of Sir Arthur Hobhouse. In this matter, we cannot help remarking, the Government did not act quite above-board. We are of opinion that the whole correspondence on the subject, beginning with Sir George Campbell's letter of 1873, ought to have deen circulated.

We wish we could give Sir Arthur's minute *in extenso*, but want of space forbids it. We will, however, reproduce the most salient points of the minute. Sir Arthur thus begins:

"It may be my English prejudices, but I have an almost invincible repugnance to stir in this matter except under the pressure of some necessity, which not only would justify action, but would show us clearly what remedy was wanted.

The remedy now proposed is the importation into India of Part III. of the Statute 33 & 34 Vict. cap. 9. I

rather think that this law, which was passed for Ireland, has never been put in force there, whether it has had any effect on the Irish Newspaper Press I do not know. The Secretary of State could, of course, inform us of these things. Apart from any proof of its effects, I should doubt whether such a law would be more efficacious than the law we have in India."

Sir Arthur adds: "We have now in our law as much precaution against seditious writing as the original framers of the Code, the Law Commissioners of 1860, the Committee who settled the Code of 1860, and the Committee who settled the supplementary Act of 1870, considered necessary, viz., a penalty for exciting or attempting to excite feelings of disaffection. We ought to have a clear case for taking further powers without trying the efficacy of the law we have enacted after so much deliberation." This is a most important statement. Here is the Law Member of the Supreme Council, who is deliberately of opinion that the Penal Code was quite sufficient to put down sedition and that no addition was necessary. Two flagrant cases, it would seem, had moved the Government to the proposed step, viz., those of the *Amirtabazar Putrica* and the late *Halishahar Putrica*. In both cases Sir Arthur Hobhouse had advised prosecution under the Penal Code, but the Government did not agree with him. The reasons assigned for not prosecuting were in one instance the insignificance of the culprit; and in the other that the composition of Juries made a conviction uncertain, and that even if a conviction were obtained, the excitement and scandal of the affair would counterbalance its advantages. Sir Arthur remarks:

"Now, how would the Irish Act help us out of such a difficulty as we felt in the case of the *Amirta Bazar Patrica*? It gives to Government power on the appearance of seditious matter to give public warning to the newspaper, and on repetition of the offence to seize the plant of the concern. But then the proprietor may bring an action for damages on the ground that his publication was not seditious; and in that action must be decided precisely the same issues as would be decided in a prosecution for sedition. It seems to me that the gazetting of a warning and a subsequent seizure and action for damages would occasion as much excitement and scandal as a prosecution. The danger of being cast before a Jury would not be so great because when a Jury are divided it is the plaintiff who fails; but so far as regards moral effect, it would be much the same whether they were divided on a prosecution or on an action."

Quite so. But we go further. As Sir Arthur himself says, "if such a prosecution succeeded, it wouldbe a salutary lesson; if it failed, either from the insufficiency of the law or from the bias of a Jury, it would afford sound ground for fresh legislation. I cannot clearly perceive how a well-selected case would result in any discredit to Government. Excitement it doubtless would cause, and in some quarters the reviling which comes of excitement; but that is quite a different thing from discredit or scandal." One might as well say that a prosecution for an overt act of treason should not be instituted, because it would produce excitement. For our part we think a well-selected case would have produced a much more salutary effect than a whole crop of coercive and repressive laws. Sir Arthur Hobhouse rightly estimates native public opinion when he says that the native community are jealous of the increase of executive authority in the country. He says, "so far as my personal experience has gone and so far as I have read the history of enactments, prior to my time, there has never been a proposal to place more power in the hands of the Executive that has not been vehemently objected to by those who represent Native society." This is quite true, and there is good reason why the native community are jealous of executive authority. They find from bitter experience that however honest the motives of the executive officers, they look at things through colored spectacles, and not unfrequently allow suspicion and prejudice to usurp the place of fact and reason. Sir Arthur then notices the invidiousness of the distinction sought to be made between the English and the Vernacular Press. He says: "On the broad view, it is class legislation of the most striking and invidious description, at variance with the whole tenour of our policy, and only to be justified by the most cogent proofs of danger from the maltreated class. On a closer view, we should find that it is our own countrymen who say the worst things of the Government, and say them most continually." We cannot too highly commend Sir Arthur for the courage of his convictions. He takes a most candid and impartial view of the character of the English and Native Press:

In my note of the 18th May, 1875, I stated my opinion that the English newspapers did more than the Native ones to bring the Government into contempt and odium. Since that time I have been careful to observe the official extracts from Native newspapers, which I imagine to contain all the worst things that are said of us, and I have compared them with what is said by such papers as the *Englishman* the *Friend of India*, and the *Statesman*. The result has been to confirm me in my former opinion. I see that Mr. Howell expresses the same opinion. I do not know whether he has in his eye the same articles that I have in mine; but within the last few weeks I have read in the *Friend of India* articles copied from the *Statesman*, charging us with taxing or rather plundering India for the benefit of England, with a violence of language appeals to divine and human wrath which certainly would excite rebellious feelings if anything of the kind could do so. The Advocate-General has advised us that charges of poisoning one nation and emasculating another are seditious and criminal. What shall we say to charges of taking hard cash from the nation we govern to hand it over to the nation we belong to.

Now, I would ask what can justify us in saying that offensive matter published in the *Statesman* shall not be punishable, but that the some matter honestly translated into Bengali and published in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* shall be punishable. Surely our only justification would be a clear and strong conviction that elements of danger are aroused by the use of one language which are not aroused by the use of the other. I cannot find the evidence for such a conviction, and do not entertain it.

In the Native newspapers I find a quantity of feeble and childish whining about the short comings of Government in matters small and great; now because there is a puddle in the street, and now because there is a famine or a pestilence. I also find a quantity of vague and general allegation that the Government is careless and blundering and oppressive. In all these things they appear to me merely to have followed, *haud passibus æquis* the bad example of their English brethren, who almost invariably prefer blaming to praising, and like to assume that those in authority are wrong. Indeed, the Native paper often add some praise, equally feeble and vague with their blame, which the English ones do not. As regards any attack from outside, I have never seen any indications of welcoming it on the part of Native newspapers; on the contrary, I think it remarkable how, in this aspect, they indentify themselves with their rulers. The extracts given in Mr. Robinson's report relative to Russia and Cabul supply several intances of this.

The subject on which they do unanimously, eagerly, persistently, and often angrily complained, is that of class preferences. Sometimes in a vague helpless way, and sometimes with intelligence and force, and with references, to specific instances they allege that when class questions arise the weakest go to the wall. I again refer to Mr. Robinson's illustrations, which are quite in accordance with my own impressions, gained from the weekly extracts. The most bitter utterances by far which are to be found there relate to such subjects as these. the larger jurisdiction given to Europeans; the inequality of punishment meted out to Europeans and Natives for the same crime; the general unfriendliness and haughtiness of Europeans; the hostile tone of the European papers; and the severity and injurious conduct of residents at Native Courts.

Now, is there anything in all this which should induce us to draw a distinction between English and Native newspapers? Of course, it will be said that whatever the English newspapers may write, we know that they do not aim at upsetting the English dominion; that neither their conductors nor their English readers wish to bring the whole house down about their own ears. Exactly so. But that gives rise to one or two remarks. One is, that many Native communities, pre-eminently the Bengali, have a strong interest in maintaining our dominion, and are perfectly aware of it. Another is that the immediate interest of the owners of newspapers is to sell them, and to do that they or some of them, are quite ready to preach doctrines which, if only it had any influence, would bring the house down about their ears. There is no difference in this respect between English and Native. Another is that the language of Indian newspaper-writers must be taken with many grains of salt before we argue from it to the opinions of society at large. What is the evidence that the Native newspapers do in fact excite or betoken any disaffection? All that I see cited is that of the newspapers themselves. All beyond is pure conjecture. But if hostile and calumnious utterances of English newspapers are in themselves no evidence of disaffection, why should we attribute a different value to their imitators, the Native newspapers?

As regards the principal subject on which the English and Native newspapers differ in form, there is no difference of spirit,—I mean the subject of class preference. The English papers do not frequently attack the Government about it, because their own class is dominant. But let there be any attempt to treat classes with mere even-handed justice than has been customary, and see what happens. Why outcries and menaces, compared to which the complaints of the Native newspapers are gentle murmurs. In the Mearse case I forget whether it was one of the newspapers or one of the speakers at a public meeting in Calcutta who threatened that the European community would be in a state of rebellion if that plain act of justice were maintained. Whoever was guilty of that particular piece of folly, the language of the English newspapers was outrageously violent against the Jessore Magistrate, Mr. Justice Phears and Sir Richard Couch, and threatened the Government with all sorts of disasters if it supported the sentence. In the Fuller case we are now experiencing a manifestation of the same spirit, though in a milder form. According to English newspapers, our action is lawless, tyrannical, and foolish, and can only be accounted for by the union of gross ignorance with sinister motives. I believe that if we go further back into our history, *e. g.*, to the Black Act, we shall find that the violence and folly of the Anglo-Indian Press upon any proposal to treat the European and Asiatic communities more nearly on an equality used to be greater than they are now.

It is this strife of classes that has given rise to the two cases of seditious writing in which we have sought legal advice. It may well cause surprise that it should not have given rise to more. The topic is an exciting one, and we must bear in mind that to agreat extent the Natives are right, and



are only contending for the same objects with our own Government. When they complain of the inequality of punishments, they strike at an evil at which we have struck in the Fuller case. When they complain of an unfair distribution of jurisdiction and appointments, they aim at an end for which an Act of Parliament has been passed, and which all branches of Indian Government are devising means to compass. When they complain of general unfriendliness and haughtiness, there is another side to the story, but they have at least some high English dignitaries with them. Such things as complaints about Residents, and hints the British officers borrow money in their districts, are reprehensible or otherwise, according to their truth, of which I know nothing. In all these things it seems to me desirable that people should speak freely, subject only to the correction of the ordinary law if they abuse their freedom. Where the limits lie beyond which freedom becomes licentiousness is a most valuable and difficult piece of knowledge, only learnt after long experience and much contention, and the steady operation of equal and reasonable laws. A few aberrations should not induce us to make our laws either equal o highly restrictive.

The extract is long but will amply repay perusal. Sir Arthur truly remarks that the repression of the press is in the long run a snare and an addition to the difficulties of an absolute Government. He justly points out that the Government cannot raise the question of a free vernacular press without raising a still deeper and wider question, viz., whether it is right to promote the education of the Natives. The following has the ring of a true statesman:

Neither knowledge nor freedom of speech can be acquired without some unpleasant excesses. We have chosen the generous, I think the wise, policy of encouraging both and we ought not to be frightened because some of the symptoms appear. People who increase their knowlegde are sure to be discontented unless their power increases too, and will probably be impatient to acquire that, power; and people who have newly acquired freedom of speech are likely at times to use their tongues without discretion. All that we must take as the drawback necessarily attendant on the benefit of having a more intelligent and less reticent people in India.

Firm, honest and steady government is, I believe, the best answer to vague, unreasoning complaints. Such a government need not involve any fussy interference with the Press, which in other countries is found to be the concomitant of arbitrary powers over it, which is apt to root out the wheat with the tares, and which the more it is practised tends more to increase the sensitiveness of officials to comment.

This was the advice of a calm and philosophic statesman. It gives us great pleasure to see that the arguments which we ventured to urge against the Vernacular Press Act find a prominent place in the minute of Sir Arthur Hobhouse. He amply vindicated the high and responsible office, which he held, and did honor to its traditions. It was the first law Member of the Governor General's Council, Lord Macaulay, who pleaded the cause of the Freedom of the Press. His successors were always on the side of liberalism and progress. Mr. Cameron and Mr. Drinkwater Bethune were the most zealous friends of Native education and progress. Sir Barnes Peacock was a fearless champion of law, and did not hesitate to assert his opinions against the views of such a strong Governor General as Lord Dalhousie. Mr. Ritchie was an uncompromising opponent of class legislation. Sir Henry Maine, notwithstanding the Punjab leaven with which he was saturated, had still no faith in "discretionary government." Sir James Stephen, though a thinker of the repressive school, ultimately gave in to the liberal school in enlarging the definition of sedition in the Penal Code. And last though not the least Sir Arthur Hobhouse manfully battled for the freedom of the press. We are ashamed to name Mr. Whitley Stokes in the same breath with these illustrious men. Not only did he give his vote for the Vernacular Press but he moved some of the most scandalous provisions of the Bill. On what shoulders has the mantle of a Macaulay, a Bethune, a Peacock, and a Hobhouse fallen!

## THE UNIVERSITY SCANDAL.

We are sorry to learn that the Medical Faculty have failed to follow the enlightened example of Dr. Sircar, and refused to merge personal feeling for the sake of the important principle at stake, which is none other than the liberty of conscience in science. Of course they deny that they object in the faintest degree to the utmost freedom in medical science and practice. They maintain that the principles and methods of Homœopathy are so much at variance with the principles and methods of sound, logical, inductive reasoning and thorough-going research that they believe there can be no common meeting ground of thought and action between them and those who profess and practise homœopathy. Such is their posi-

tion they argue with respect to Dr. Mahendralal Sircar. They cannot deliberate with him in matters medical with any profit, and consequently as advisers of the Syndicate and Senate their position would be awkward. Their deliberations would be unprofitable, and their advice worthless. The Faculty urge that they take an earnest interest in the success and prestige of the University and they believe both will suffer by the change contemplated by the Senate. They cannot therefore be partakers in that change. The degrees of the University are now recognized by the corporations and institutions in Europe, but they will not be recognised if they learn that they associate with a homœopath. Such we believe is the substance of the resolution of the Faculty. Its common sense meaning is that the Faculty stick to their own words—they have excommunicated Dr. Sircar, and will not admit him into their deliberations, notwithstanding all that he has urged or may urge to the contrary. There is a spirit of trade-unionism in this resolution, which it remains to be seen whether the Senate, which is justly looked up to as the focus of advanced and liberal thought in India, will accept.

The issue as it has been put by the Facaulty is now between Allopathy and Homœopathy. It is significant that the party, which proposes the exclusion of Dr. Sircar, now professes the utmost liberality of sentiment and disowns all sympathy with any *pathy* whatever. The August number of the *Indian Medical Gazette*, which it is well known is edited by Dr. McLeod, contains a philosophical article on "Therapeutical laws." The writer of this article says, "we hold that the influence of any of the *pathies* is obstructive to the progress of true science, and we regret to observe the tendency that exists to formulate therapeutical laws before the science is ripe for them." Evidently the writer means that the exclusive influence of any pathy is detrimental to the interests of science, but a truly scientific man, who works in a catholic spirit, would not hesitate to embrace the truth whenever found, regardless of the source from which it is derived. He himself remarks: "We shall in time come to understand more clearly than we do how medicinal and other agents and agencies modify the vital energies in health and disease, and be enabled to apply them with intelligence, prescience and power. Meantime we must content ourselves with partial and empirical notions provisionally grouping what we know of drug-action for convenience of study and use." Well, if that is the position of the medical man, then why discard any truth, which may come through the filters of Homœopathy, Allopathy or any other *pathy* so long as it is a truth. After all, what's in a name? If our present knowledge is uncertain, then why condemn any particular method of enquiry or action? Does not such condemnation or restriction betoken the greatest narrowness of mind and the grossest inconsistency? Is not Dr. McLeod egregiously inconsistent, when he wishes to foster liberalism in medical research and opinion, but would at the same time ostracise Dr. Sircar, because he claims this freedom of thought and judgment? It is remarkable that Dr. Sircar advocates in his *Journal of Medicine* the same philosophic and unsectarian enquiry, which Dr. McLeod does in the last *Medical Gazette*. He thus wrote in December 1869:

> The fact is, we most sincerely regret the attitude of hostility and opposition with which the schools of medicine have been facing each other. Certainly the old school is to blame for initiating this attitude, and the new school was as certainly justified in placing itself in that attitude, because we know it has been driven to it in self-defence. But can it be justified in continuing in that attitude? Is it not high time that it should turn away from polemics now idle and useless, however necessary it was in the beginning, and apply itself vigorously to researches on disease, its etiology and pathology, that is, dive beyond mere symptomatology? In the days of Hahnemann it would have been fatal to the building up of therapeutics to have invoked the aid of pathology, conflicting and uncertain as it then was, but now it would be equally fatal to its progress to tie therapeutics to mere symptoms, without referring them to the morbid conditions or pathology of which they are but the exaggerated physiological expressions. And in its researches in this direction the new school cannot do better than join hands with the old; nay, we believe it cannot do without availing itself of the immense work that has been already done by the latter. The old school in its groping after a therapeutic law has unconsciously done as much for the progress of medicine, as old Alchemy in its search after the philosopher's stone did for Chemistry.
>
> We believe that the old school of medicine, though devoid of a law of healing by drugs properly so called, is not on that account altogether devoid of all vitality, so as to be no longer of any use, now that such a law has been discovered. Had it been so, the old school could not have continued in existence, far less domineered. The reason of this is found in the fact that the equilibrium of the human organism, as indeed of all living organisms, is maintained by the concurrence of a variety of laws, mechanical, chemical electrical, no less than the so-called vital proper. Consequently diseases or disorders of living organisms must necessarily result from infringement of one, or more, or all of these laws. Now the old school has advanced very far in its researches on mechanical and chemical disorders *per se* and the mechanical and the chemical effects as the sequelæ of the vital disorders. As a matter of course, it is very successful when it has to counteract such disorders, or such effects of vital disorders, though in the last cases it is not so successful as in the first its effects being more palliative than curative. The grand mistake of the new school, while yet in its infancy, was to believe, in the enthusiasm of its first astonishing success with the newly-discovered law of healing, that, that was the be all and end all of therapeutics, that the recognition of the other than the vital laws of the organism was next to unnecessary. We are sorry to see the mistake still largely prevails in the school, chiefly among those who call themselves pure Hahnemannians. With them it is a sin to depart from the dicta of the Master uttered in the latter years of his life—a sin to give medicines in low dilutions and mother tinctures, a sin to use even the most common and useful auxiliaries, simply because they are used by the old school. This, we must say, is as much bigotry and as mischievous, as that which so disgraces the dominant school.

And Dr. Macleod and his colleagues would expel from the Medical Faculty such a liberal and unsectarian collaborateur!

Now, what is the difference between the allopath and the homœopath? As a correspondent of the *Englishman* justly remarks—"the fact is that they exactly correspond on all points—but one. The anatomy, physiology, medical jurisprudence, sanitation, and all other branches of medical science are precisely the same to the allopath as to the homœopath. The one point on which they differ is the selection of drugs. The allopath teaches that such selection should be empirical. The homœopath teaches that drugs should be selected according to the well-known law discovered by Hahnemann." Now then, which follows the inductive reasoning more faithfully, the allopath or the homœopath?—the latter decidedly. But we are not going to launch upon the comparative merits of the two pathies. We are wedded to neither—all that we care for is fair play to both.

On this point we will support our position by a reference to a remarkable article in the June number of that well-known organ of the orthodox school, the *Practitioner*, entitled—"are there laws of therapeutics?" This writer traverses the same ground, which has been trodden here by Dr. McLeod and Dr. Sircar. The phoilosophic calmness, the breadth of view, and the singleness of purpose with which he approaches the subject deserve the highest commendation. He advocates toleration and liberal feeling between the two sects for the sake of the common cause, *viz.*, the advancement of truth or science. He condemns both for their intolerance, and says: "And now having replied to the homœopathists, and having shown that they have no right to complain of our conduct until they rectify their own position, we, as a great and learned profession, are left face to face with the "eternal verities." Does public opinion acquit us of all intolerance towards homœopathists? What will be the verdict of the historian of the future of the conduct of the profession as a whole in this controversy? And above all, do our own consciences absolve us of violating the laws of liberty? These are questions which we ought to face fairly and to answer dispassionately." And the *Practitioner* shews the utmost dispassionateness in answering the questions himself. In medical consultation he admits every medical man has the right to assert his own individuality. "But the profession," he remarks, "not content to leave the question of medical consultation to individual judgment, unfortunately took collective action. During the heat of the controversy, more than one of the examining boards of the kingdom refused to grant diplomas to students who were known to be infected with the homœopathic heresy. When a student goes up for examination he does not profess a *credo* but a *nosco*; the examination is not a subscription to a creed, but a test of knowledge; and if a man holding homœopathic views with regard to treatment exhibits a competent knowledge of the subjects of examination, and has in other respects conformed with regulations, he has a moral right to a degree from any board of examiners in the kingdom. Some examiners, however, so far forgot the duties of their position as to test not merely the knowledge of the candidate, but his belief also. Candidates were asked whether they intended to practise homœopathy, and upon the answer depended the issue of the examination. The temptation to lie under such circumstances must have been peculiarly strong, and to the honor of some homœopathic practitioners be it told, they went through the ordeal without telling a lie, and suffered accordingly." And the Medical Faculty of the Calcutta University shew still greater intolerance by urging that a professional brother, who does not subscribe to all the articles of their belief, shall not be allowed to sit with them in deliberation over matters, which may not give rise to any difference of opinion at all. Could any thing be more intolerant, more narrow-minded, and more illiberal than this?

The *Practitioner* then refers to the Resolution of the Parliament of the Medical Profession, the British Medical Association, interdicting professional fellowship with homœopaths, and remarks:

> At the meeting of the British Medical Association held in Brighton 1851, resolutions of the most thoroughgoing and, sweeping character, condemnatory of homœopathy and homœopathic practitioners, were passed. The fourth of these resolutions may be taken as a sample of the spirit which animated the rest. It stated, "that there are three classes of practitioners who ought not to be members of this Association; viz, 1st real homœopathic practitioners; 2nd those who practise homœopathy in combination with other systems of treatment; and 3rd those who under various pretences meet in consultation or hold professional intercourse with those who practice homœopathy." This resolution was not so much an offence against the homœopathists, as it was against the liberties of the individual members of the Association, and the members in assenting to it surrendered to the society the right of judgement in a matter which ought to come within the province of individual responsibility. The policy which those resolutions stamped with the approval of the Association, even if they did not inaugurate it, has continued to this day to be the policy of the profession; although the rules which were the outcome of these resolutions, after remaining for upwards of twenty years as part of the bye-laws of the British Medical Association, were quietly omitted from the new bye-laws which it was found necessary to draw up in 1855, in consequence of the Association becoming incorporated under the Board of Trade. When we band ourselves into a society in which the members are bound not to meet homœopathic practitioners in consultation, we not only make it difficult for those gentlemen to discontinue their sectarianism; but we convert our Association into a trades union with coercive laws, laws which no society whatever is justified in exercising over its individual members. We ought to show the world that we are a great and enlightened profession, and that we do not stoop to the paltry and immoral expedients of a trades union in order to maintain our dignity and emoluments.

Would that the Medical Faculty were imbued with the spirit of this writer, himself an exponent of the orthodox school. The *Pioneer*, in referring to the University scandal under notice, lately asked "what is toleration?" The above we say is the best answer and example of "what is toleration?" If the Medical Faculty could be persuaded to act in the spirit inculcated in the *Practitioner*, then there would be no difficulty for a reconciliation between them and Dr. Sircar.

The Medical Faculty point out that the interests of the University may suffer, if Dr. Sircar, a professed homœopath, be admitted into their body. The degrees of our University may not then be recognized in Europe. Are we really threatened with such a danger? The Charter of the Royal College of Physicians contains the following clause, which, says the correspondent of the *Englishman*, whom we have quoted above, is the counterpart of the one in Medical Act, Vic 21, cap 90, which runs as under:

> XXIII.—In case it shall appear to the General Council that an attempt has been made by any body entitled under this Act to grant qualifications, to *impose upon any candidate offering himself for examination an obligation to adopt, or refrain from adopting, the practice of any particular Theory of Medicine or surgery*, as a test or condition of admitting him to examination, or of granting a certificate, it shall be lawful for the said Council to represent the same to Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and the said Privy Council may thereupon issue an injunction to such Body so acting, directing them to desist from such practice; and, in the event of their not complying therewith, then to *order* that such body *shall cease* to have the power of conferring any right to be registered under this Act so long as they shall continue such practice.

The Medical Bill now before Parliament provides that medical degrees granted by colonial and foreign Universities shall be recognized by the medical profession in England. That Bill does not say that the Indian degrees shall not

be recognized if a practitioner professing faith in the principles of homœopathy be associated in the Medical Faculty or the examining body. Further, the *Englishman*'s correspondent says: "In Canada the law compels every one desirous of putting M. D. after his name to pass an examination in *both* allopathy and homœopathy with the best results." But in India we have not yet reached that stage. Here the profession seem to be so bigoted that the Faculty would not sit with a brother because he would not be a blind follower of the orthodox faith. It is evident that the current of liberalism has begun to flow in in England and runs strong in some of the colonies, and it would be a great pity if rancorous bigotry should choke it in India.

## REFORM OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

IN the quiet of Darjeeling the Lieutenant Governor has matured his scheme of the reform of the Education Department of Bengal. The scheme has evidently been prepared with great thought and care. The duties of the several officers of the Education Department have been distinctly defined. The chain is a long one. At the top is the Director of Public Instruction. Below him are the Circle Inspector, the Deputy Inspector, and the Sub-Inspector, and concurrently the Divisional Commissioner, the District Magistrate, and the District Committee. The object of the Lieutenant Governor in the Resolution before us is to lay down certain principles for mutual co-operation between the educational officers and the district officers. In the first place the Lieutenant Governor is of opinion that in each district the Magistrate, associating with himself the District Committee as a consultative body, should retain general control over all that concerns primary education, including the administration of the primary grant, the examination for, and award of primary scholarships, and the management of the third grade normal schools for the training of *gurus*, wherever such a school exists. The District Committee, besides assisting the Magistrate in matters of primary education, will further undertake the general supervision of the zillah school, so far as regards the maintenance of the building, the financial affairs of the school, and the settlement of questions of discipline that may be referred to them by the head-master of the school; in all matters, in fact, except the determination of the course of instruction and the appointment or promotion of teachers, though their representations on these last excepted points will also receive the fullest attention. Second grade colleges, when not in charge of officers of the present *graded* service, will also be subject to the general control of the District Committee in the same way as zillah schools. The Magistrate should in fact be regarded as an *ex-officio* visitor of schools of every class throughout his district, with power to make recommendations and suggestions to the Assistant Inspector, the Circle Inspector, or the Director, as he may think fit, or as the nature of the case may seem to require. In the second place the Circle Inspector will have the direct control and management of secondary education in his hands, including the local administration of the grant-in-aid assignment and the supervision of aided schools. He will have the management of all middle and lower class Government schools and circle fund schools, including the appointment and promotion of all teachers in those schools; the selection of text-books in all schools other than primary; the examination for, and award of, middle and lower scholarships; the supervision of zillah schools, of normal schools of the first and second grades, and of all Government colleges and madrasahs under ungraded officers; and the appointment and promotion of all teachers in zillah schools and third grade normal schools with salaries below Rs. 100 a month. In the third place the Director will be held responsible to Government for the state of education of every kind. Superior education in colleges and madrashas is placed under his immediate control. In matters of secondary education, the final distribution of the grant-in-aid assignment will rest with the Director, all grants being sanctioned and withdrawn by him. He will also determine the scale of the establishment in all Government schools as regards salaries from Rs. 50 up to Rs. 150; the establishments below the former limit being settled by the Circle Inspector (in communication with the district Education Committee in the case of zillah schools), while all salaries of Rs. 150 and upwards will require the sanction of Government. He will appoint and promote all Sub-Inspectors, and all teachers with salaries of Rs. 100 up to a limit of Rs. 200 a month, officers drawing salaries of Rs. 200, and upwards being appointed by Government and gazetted. In the case of normal and collegiate schools and Government madrasahs, the Director will fix the establishment and appoint all teachers of every class. Lastly, in order to enforce the responsibility of the Director with regard to primary education, he must be recognized as holding the same relation to that as to other branches of instruction. In the case of primary education, however, he will have to look not to his departmental subordinates, but to the Magistrate for information. In the fourth place the Deputy Inspector is the local educational officer, who is charged with the immediate supervision of schools of all classes in his district, with the exception of the zillah school, which, however, he is empowered to visit as a member of the District Education Committee. He is thus subordinated to the Magistrate in regard to primary education, and to the Circle Inspector or Joint-Inspector in regard to secondary education. His merits will be tested and his promotion decided by the reports which the Magistrate, as well as the Circle Inspector, may give of his work. The Magistrate, as the officer in more immediate connection with the Deputy Inspector's primary duties, will have the first claim on his services. In order to keep the Magistrate informed of the condition of all classes of schools in his district, the Deputy Inspector will submit his diaries to the Inspector through the Magistrate. The bills and accounts of all kinds, which he now submits to the Inspector he will, under the Magistrates' orders, forward to the Director's office for audit, when the proposed account and audit branch is established there. Sub-Inspectors will be appointed, promoted, degraded, and dismissed by the Director; but they may be suspended by the Magistrate, who will report the facts of such cases to the Inspector. With the Circle Inspector's concurrence, the Magistrate may transfer any Sub-Inspector within the limits of his district. The Director alone has the power to transfer a Sub-Inspector from one district to another. Further, the Circle Inspectors of audit works will be aided by Assistant Inspectors These officers will form no separate link in the administrative chain; their business will be to collect for the Inspector, within whose circle they work, such information about the condition and progress of schools as the latter officer is now unable to obtain by personal inspection, owing to the inconvenient extent of his local jurisdiction. It will, however, be open to the Government, taking into consideration from time to time the varying circumstances of different localities, to give (as has been done in Orissa for some years past) any Assistant Inspector the administrative charge of the division in which he works. He would thus be placed, with the title of Joint Inspector, in immediate relations with the Director; but at the same time his division would not be removed altogether from the supervision and control of the Inspector of the circle to which it belongs.

Such is the scheme of the Lieutenant Governor. We think the duties have been fairly defined, and the jurisdictions of the several officers clearly demarcated. The powers of the Director are also greatly increased. The only blot on the scheme to our mind is the retention of the Circle Inspector. This officer in the course of things has become a superfluity. For his sake the Lieutenant Governor it would seem has been compelled to keep up a system of double Governor, which will retard business, and may cause friction. In some cases the Circle Inspector must go through the Magistrate, while in other cases the Magistrate must not act without consulting the Inspector. In this there will be much loss of time and considerable multiplication, if not complication, of business. The subordinate officers will be under two masters, an arrangement by no means pleasant or calculated to work smoothly. His Honor admits that the jurisdiction of the Circle Inspector is too wide and requires reduction. But instead of reducing it His Honor would give him an Assistant Inspector. By far the better plan in our humble opinion would have been to abolish the Circle Inspector, to appoint an Inspector on Rs. 300 or Rs. 400 a month for two districts doubled up, and make him subject wholly to the District Committee and the Magistrate, and the medium of communication between the Committee and the Director, and to place under him a staff of Sub-Inspectors for executive work. The Deputy Inspector might have been done away with, and the saving effected by the abolition of the Circle Inspector and the Deputy Inspector would have met the increased cost in providing for the proposed Inspector. The area of supervision being limited, the Inspector would have been able to carry on the work of inspection personally, and thus to apply his own eyes to the detailed work of the district. Under the Lieutenant Governor's scheme a Circle Inspector, if he chooses, may convert his office into a *sinecure*. He may delegate the bulk of his work to the Assistant Inspector and give himself the airs of a *burra Saheb*. Instead of retaining the Circle Inspectors it would have been more advantageous if a separate officer under the name of Director of Vernacular Instruction had been appointed. The Director of Public Instruction under the present system must be an Englishman, and he labors under great disadvantage in superintending vernacular instruction. A Native Director of Vernacular Instruction would be in his element and with the staff of Vernacular Sub-Inspectors under him he would have the necessary parapharnalia for work.

In conclusion we would suggest the desirableness of reviving the old Council of Education, and associating it with the Director of Public Instruction as a sort of Consultative Committee. We propose to return to this subject hereafter.

## THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA.

### V.

THE facts and statements, which we have given, have doubtless prepared the reader for the conclusion that the control of the Government of India over the administration of the Post Office is nominal. This fact, of course, greatly enhances the responsibility of the Director General of the Post Office. But long usage sometimes dulls the sense—things run on a particular groove, and the incumbent is satisfied as long as the routine goes on smoothly. This truth is well exemplified in the case of Mr. Monteath. He has been for about fourteen years at the head of the Post Office of India, but with the increase of years his activity and zeal seem to have evaporated. There was a time when Mr. Monteath single-handed managed the work of this important department to the satisfaction as much of the public as of the Government; his sense of right and justice was duly appreciated by all classes of his subordinates. In the place of a Director General and a staff of about a dozen clerks, we have now a Director General, a Deputy Director General, an Assistant Director General, an especial Assistant, and nearly three dozen clerks. The attention of the Director General is wholly devoted to home correspondence, we mean correspondence with the British Post Office, and other matters connected with foreign postage. He seems to have abundant leisure to devise such accommodating measures as the insuring of the value of the contents of letters and parcels and the value-payable overland parcel system. We have said our say on the overland value-payable parcel system; with regard to the insurance system we shall say one word in passing. The public will note that registered letters and parcels only are insured for the actual value on the payment of a fee, which varies as the value of the contents, from one to eight annas according as the value varies from ten to one-hundred rupees. The insurance system then declares to the public that mere registration of letters does not insure their safe arrival with the contents intact; it is necessary to stimulate the Post Office to take care of their articles by the payment of an additional fee. Does not the insur-

ance system stultify the registration system? Does it not say by implication that the fee charged for registering letters is so much money wheedled out of the public? A registered letter may or may not reach its destination with the contents untouched, an insured registered letter is guaranteed to be delivered with its contents entire. Why was then the registration system introduced?

But to return to our subject. The management and control of the department has rested practically in the hands of the Deputy Director General and the Assistant Director General since the creation of these offices. When the Deputy was an officer, who was in a manner the second self of the Director General, like Mr. Hogg, in whom the public and the department had full confidence, there was no murmur or grumbling. But as many times as the office reverted to Mr. E. R. Douglas the complaint and dissatisfaction we have referred to have been deep and widespread. This matter deserves some notice as it involves the question of the harmonious working of the postal department. Mr. Douglas from the fact of his having passed through all ranks of office in the department must be an officer of vast experience. His elevation to his present post is looked upon as a guarantee of merit and efficiency. Why then this dissatisfaction and complaint? Can they be ascribed to envy and spite? Mr. Douglas' influence in the department is believed to be greater than that of the Director General himself, and the impression in the subordinate branches of the service is that his favor and countenance are the only guarantee for the improvement of one's prospects in the department. People, ill-informed we presume, go to the length of ascribing the ill-fortune which has betaken officers within the last six years, who have been removed or shelved, to the inordinate influence of Mr. Douglas. There is we make no doubt a vast amount of prejudice and ill-feeling, which may have given birth to these impressions. But there is no denying that they exist. Facts and incidents come to our notice now and then which go to confirm those impressions, and we feel bound to state them. Before Mr. Douglas' transfer to Calcutta there was no such thing as race feeling in the department or any settled line of policy, which would give a monopoly of appointment to persons of one class and creed. The policy all along acted upon by the postal authorities even during Mr. Monteath's administration only so lately as the year 1871-72 was to give appointments to right persons, irrespective of colour or creed. Since 1872-73, that is the year from which Mr. Douglas' preponderating influence in the department became manifest, the practice has been imperceptibly but steadily gaining ground to appoint none but Eurasians and others, in fact all but natives, to posts above Rs. 100. If we are not misinformed the principle has been in a manner established that as vacancies occur in the higher grades of the service, which are now held by natives, they shall be filled up by persons of the class we have mentioned. We cannot lay the responsibility of this one-sided, narrow-minded, and illiberal policy, most injurious to the interests of the public service, on Mr. Hogg's shoulders, who was then in officiating charge of the Director's Office. We can bear our personal testimony that if there is any officer in the department, who is distinguished by breadth of view and largeness of heart, who would not swerve one inch this side or that when the interests of the public service are concerned, and who is inflexibly just, it is Mr. F. R. Hogg. Though externally rough and repulsive, there is underneath that roughness a hidden vein of a religious sense of justice and moderation, which may be felt by any person even the most obtuse who comes into contact with him. We will mention one fact, which vindicates Mr. Hogg's reputation from the charge of ignoble prejudice on the score of caste or creed. When he held charge of the Bengal Postal Circle, he was under the disagreeable necessity of purging the inspecting staff of all worthless and incompetent hands, who sat like incubuses upon the service. His mowing scythe swept away Hindus and Christians alike, and his even-handed justice was appreciated by all. If Mr. Hogg's temporary administration of the department during Mr. Monteath's last absence shewed him an altered man—Mr. Hogg the Director General quite unlike Mr. Hogg the Post Master General, we should remember that as a *locum tenens* his hands were tied down by the line of policy adopted by the permanent incumbent.

To prevent misapprehension we should explain that the mere admission of Europeans and Eurasians into the public service cannot be a ground of complaint,—the grievance lies in allowing them to monopolise the service. And this grievance is intensified when the principle is enforced to the extent of giving a *carte blanche* to the heads of Circles and offices to admit any persons in European habit in preference to natives, irrespective of any consideration of fitness, qualification, character and antecedents of the nominees. And this is what is being done in the Post Office Department since 1873-74. There is a feeling of despondency in the department, especially among the native employes of all grades, including those European and Eurasian assistants, who happen to be unprotected and unpatronized, and who have been frightened at the fate of Messrs. Brown and Hawkins and the expatriation of Mr. McGowan. The motto now-a-days in the postal service seems to be "make hay while the sun shines;" nepotism runs riot. Even promotions are regulated according to the new code of departmental morality believed to be laid down by Mr. Douglas. We will take for the illustration of our position the Bengal circle of the Postal Department. We see that as vacancies have occurred lately in the inspection staff they have been filled up with European and Eurasian inspectors. We take first Mr. Owens, who though a new inspector, is an old hand in the department. What are his antecedents? Was he not employed for some time in the Calcutta Post Office as a clerk, how did he acquit himself there? Was not he for sometime a Deputy Post Master at Dinapore or thereabouts and how did he manage to discharge his duties there? Is he not related to Mr. Dillon, one of the officers, who has risen to favor under the new *régime*? And this Mr. Owens has been placed in the Head-Quarters office in Calcutta to assist the Post Master General and draws house allowance. We know it is a very disagreeable thing for one to be obliged to knock about, but it does not fall to the lot of the friendless and unpatronised to be provided with such a snug place as that of a supernumerary in the Office of the Post Master General. We next come to Mr. Kelly, the Superintendent of the Post Master General's Office. This gentleman, we are told, spent the vigorous period of his life elsewhere, with what credit to himself he knows best; was he singled out for extraordinary merit to recruit the postal service? Then Mr. Allnutt is a known face, he was once Superintendent of the Post Master General's Office on higher pay than what he now draws. He was lately removed from his office for grave irregularities—is the office of an inspector less responsible than that of a clerk? Or do the postal authorities act on the Bengali saying, "if a mother's son proves fit for nothing else he will do well as a police Darogah"? We next come to the Travelling Post Office, a branch of the postal service, which offers to the officers belonging to it peculiar advantages. We see that amongst the nine or ten superintendents and assistant superintendents there is only one native, and the rest are either Europeans or Eurasians. Of course five rupees a day for travelling allowance and uninterrupted railway travelling without any of the disagreeablenesses of visiting dirty places in the interior are advantages, which should be reserved for men of the favoured caste. There are two Messrs. Ryan among the Superintendents—are they not related to Mr. Sheridan? Why was that poor native Assistant Superintendent, named Harradhone Haldar, suddenly transferred from Sealdah to Oude—to make room for Mr. Ryan? We have amongst Superintendents of the Travelling Post Office Mr. W. E. Douglas, only recently shoved in—who is this young gent and what are his qualifications for the public service? Is he not a son of Mr. Douglas, the late Deputy and the present Assistant Director General? Did this Mr. Douglas junior pass even the University Entrance Examination? In the new edition of the Post Office manual very minute and precise rules and directions are laid down for the guidance of postal employes, but not a word of the indispensable qualification of reading and writing. It is notorious that now-a-days it is difficult for even a distinguished graduate of the University to find admission into the public service without passing an especial examination for the department into which he seeks admission. Experience seems to shew that in the Postal Department a knowledge of reading and writing is a disqualification. The department wants men of business—not men of letters. But if a knowledge of letters be incompatible with aptitude for business, then Mr. Monteath, and Mr. Hogg and Mr. Mcfarlane, have no business in the department. Mr. E. A. Roussac's elevation to a Chief Inspectorship has taken the department by surprise. Is it on account of length of service or merit and service combined? What were his antecedents? What was his career as an Inspector in the old Rajshye Division, and in the Railway Division during the late Mr. Dove's incumbency? Why was he transferred from Bengal to N. W. P. on promotion? But we need not go so far back. We would humbly request the Director General to take down his inspection reports and travelling diaries for any period during his late incumbency as an Inspector in Bengal and then judge for himself whether his elevation was well earned? Again, was the late Officiating Deputy Director General always loyal to his chief? Did he not endeavour by a side-wind to get back into the department one Mr. Botellho, who had been dismissed by Mr. Hogg for reasons doubtless recorded in the office, and that without his chief's knowledge? Did he not once most improperly send out of the office a paper without his chief's knowledge, when he must have known that such a proceeding might compromise his principal? Was he not in the habit of sending up to Government for sanction without much careful scrutiny cases involving increase of establishment submitted by the Chief Superintendent of the Travelling Post Office? Did not Mr. Monteath think it necessary to dispose of Mr. Alpin's case himself, which led to his degradation though he had left the disposal of judicial and other cases in the hands of his officiating Deputy? Do not these facts and proceedings tend to lend colour to the impressions we have alluded to? But it may be we are quite mistaken.

## GIVE PRAISE WHERE PRAISE IS DUE.

IT rarely falls to our lot to praise the Police. But here is a case before us in which the Police concerned shewed the greatest skill, tact and cleverness, and we cannot too highly commend them for the result accomplished by them. This was a case of murder, which took place in Behala in the district of 24-Pergunnahs. The facts of the case are thus given in a remarkably lucid charge to the Jury by Mr. Beverly, Additional Sessions Judge, 24-Pergunnahs. It exemplifies, as the Judge observes, in a remarkable manner the truth of the old saying "murder will out." On the afternoon of the 14th March last, the body of a woman was found concealed in a drain, about 10 yards distant from and east of the Joyrampore road in the village of Goragacha Behala, some three miles south of Kidderpore. The woman was severely cut over the head and was perfectly insensible She was removed to the Charitable Dispensary at Alipore, where she died on the 18th March. At first it appeared as if there would be no possibility of tracing out the murder; the woman was unknown and there was little or nothing whereby to identify either her or her murderers. But, as often happens in such cases, the business in the hurry and excitement of the moment had been clumsily performed, and this clumsiness resulted in the discovery of certain clues, which, being followed up, and worked out, with most creditable patience and ingenuity, led to the committal of three persons Ashutosh Chuckerbutty, Baneswar Lushkur, and Akbar Thandar. The blunders which the murderers, whoever they were, committed were three: (1). They did not kill the woman outright; (2) they left a necklace on her person, and (3) they left behind them a walking-stick,

While in hospital the woman recovered sufficient consciousness to give her name and residence, though she either had not the strength or sufficient consciousness to say who had wounded her. Still the murder long remained a mystery, for neither the woman nor the village she had named was known to the Police. At length, more than a month afterwards, a village of that name was discovered in the district of Howrah, and there the Police discovered the witness Alladi, the daughter of the deceased. Alladi recognized the necklace and also identified her mother from a photograph which had been taken while she was in hospital, and Alladi herself, says the Judge, bears a strong resemblance to the photograph. Alladi now took the Police to Sura (near Sealdah) where her mother had been living, and where it was ascertained that she had left her home on the night of the occurrence, in company with the prisoner Ashutosh, with the intention of going on a pilgrimage to Jagannath, and that Ashotosh had returned alone next day, saying that the deceased had changed her mind and proceeded alone to another shrine at Midnapore. It was also ascertained at Sura that Ashutosh had been visited there by three prostitutes of Behala, and this clue being followed up, it was ascertained that, on the morning of the day on which the body was found, Ashutosh had visited these prostitutes and left with them a canvas handbag containing amongst other things a silver waist-chain (gote), a *ghoti* and a *bati*, all the property of the deceased. It was also proved that the walking-stick which was found in the road near the place where the body was lying, was that night in the possession of Ashutosh. It was rather a remarkable walking-stick, and easy of identification. Thus, although no actual eye-witness of the murder was forthcoming, a chain of circumstantial evidence was established by the ingenuity of the Police, which left no doubt whatever of his being one of those concerned in it. Ashutosh was subsequently arrested and he made a complete confession of his crime to the Joint-Magistrate. He, however, implicated two other persons, Baneshwar and Akbar. The Jury were satisfied with the evidence and convicted the three prisoners. The Judge concurred in the verdict and sentenced them to be hanged. The High Court, confirmed the sentence on the first prisoner Ashutosh, but released the other two on the ground that the confession of a criminal unless corroborative of other evidence was no legal evidence.

The Policemen, who thus successfully traced the murder and brought the authors of it to justice—if two of them have escaped through the loophole of the law they are not responsible for it—deserve a reward from Government. It is not often that the Bengal Police show such skill and ingenuity, and when there are such good examples, they deserve a gracious recognition from Government.

## LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant Governor returned to Calcutta on Thursday last. He was received by a large number of local officers and native gentlemen. His Honor is in excellent health, notwithstanding the slight accident he met with at Darjeeling. If the health of the Chief Secretary be an index to that of the Bengal Government, it is decidedly flourishing. His Honor's stay in Calcutta will be for about three weeks.

WE UNDERSTAND that the Council of the Asiatic Society has appointed a Committee to consider the best means of erecting a memorial in honorof the late Mr. Blochmann. The Committee consist of the following gentlemen :

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| W. T. Blanford Esq. | Mr. Medlicott. |
| Dr. R. Mitra. | Babu Prannath Pundit. |
| Mr. O'Kinealey. | Dr. Lewis. |
| Mr. Beverly. | Mr. Tawney. |

We are requested to mention that the Committee meet to-morrow afternoon at 5-15 P. M.

WE THANK the Surveyor General's Office for copies of a revised Map of India on the scale of 64 miles to an inch and of a Map of Calcutta including the Suburbs. Both the maps have been prepared with great care and will prove highly useful to the public. The Map of India gives a complete outline of the British dominions at the present day; it is a preliminary edition in skeleton form without hills. We have also received a catalogue of maps, plans, and charts for the survey of India published by the Surveyor General's Office.

THE FOLLOWING is the text of Mr. Fawcett's motion regarding Indian military charges : "That in view of the power claimed by the Crown to employ in all parts of Her Majesty's dominions, except the United Kingdom, any number of Indian troops, and to maintain them without the previous consent of the Secretary of State for India in Council from advances made from Indian revenues, this House is of opinion that other securities besides those provided by the Acts for the Government of India are required in order to prevent the people of India being burdened with a larger military expenditure than is needed for the defence and security of that country." This motion does not however meet the prayer of the Calcutta petition. That prayer was the adjustment of the Home Military charges on a fair and equitable basis.

WE HAVE received the following telegram from Simla :

*Gazette of India Extraordinary* published to-day, July 31st contains notification ordering reduction of salt duties in Bengal Presidency from August 1st, of four annas per maund, thus arriving at the uniform rate throughout greater part of British India of two rupees eight annas per maund. The *Gazette* also contains Government resolution on the subject, reviewing general policy, stating that negociations have been brought to a close which will permit of the early removal of Inland customs line, announcing with a view of removing uncertainty in salt trade as to future rates of duty that so far as those provinces are concerned in which duty has now been fixed at two rupees eight annas. The measure of equalisation may be regarded as complete and final.

We propose to notice the subject at length in our next.

IT IS not quite two years ago we had to record the death of Mr. Atkinson and Mr. Woodrow successively, who held the Office of the Director of Public Instruction, and it is our painful duty to announce this morning the death of his successor Mr. James Sutcliffe. About a year ago Mr. Sutcliffe had left for England for the benefit of his health, and only the other day an extension of his leave was *Gazetted*, when news has been received of his sudden demise. Mr. Sutcliffe came out to India in June 1847 as Professor of Civil Engineering, and performed the duties of Professor of Mathematics. In 1855 he became Principal of the Presidency College. Latterly he acted as Director of Public Instruction, to which post he was confirmed on the death of Mr. Woodrow. Mr. Sutcliffe was Registrar of the Calcutta University since its establishment. Thus he was intimately connected with the Education Department for more than thirty years. Mr. Sutcliffe was not a brilliant scholar, but was peculiarly fitted to be the head of a College. He was a first-rate disciplinarian; he was firm but not harsh, and his pupils were much attached to him. As Registrar of the University he was almost its ruling authority, and although he was rather too much of a conservative in University matters, he did much hard and useful work for it. To both the Presidency College and the University Mr. Sutcliffe was attached as if they were parts of his own household. In fact he managed the affairs of both on the principle of domestic economy. The Presidency College was chiefly indebted to him for its present local habitation. Mr. Sutcliffe had considerable influence in high official quarters, and used it freely for the advancement of the prospects of his ex-pupils. He used to take a personal interest in his pupils—if one wished to win his favour it was enough for him to say that he was his pupil. Alas! how few of the present professors even know their pupils by name! They come and go like customers in a public market without any attempt to know each other. Mr. Sutcliffe's death is mourned by a large circle of friends and admirers.

WE TAKE from the last *Calcutta Gazette* the following reports on the recent floods in the Rajshye and Cooch Behar Division :

*Dinagepore*,—Fresh floods have occured. Damage has been caused to the growing aus crop, and the transplanting of the *amun* rice is delayed.

*Rungpore*.—The state and prospects of the crops are now improving, as the flood is gradually running off but much irreparable damage, it is feared, has been done to the crops in the low lands, especially in the eastern and northern portions of the district which are most exposed to inundation.

*Pubna*,—The rice and jute crops on low lands have been swamped by the unusual and sudden rise of the floods, especially in the north of the district.

*Julpigoree*,—The inundation of the 19th somewhat injured the *bhadoi* crops on the low lands, but otherwise both that crop and the *haimanta dhan* crop are reported as being very promising. *Bhadoi dhan* is being reaped, and the transplanting of the *haimanta dhan* is going on rapidly. Jute has been somewhat injured by the late heavy rain.

*Cooch Behar*,—All the rivers overflowed their banks, and there was a high flood on the 19th and 20th instant. Many parts of the country were covered with water and there was a good deal of distress amongst the people in places situated near the rivers, and much damage was done to the crops. It is stated that there was not such an inundation for more than 30 years. Many people lost their cattle, and there were also a few deaths.

We learn from a private source that there has been a heavy flood in Bogra, the like of which had not occurred within the last thirty years, but the water is gradually subsiding. A friend writing from Rajshahye says :

Here too the flood level is pretty high, but my impression is that it would do this district more good than harm. The *Chur* or low lands of Rajshahye are innundated by the Ganges spills and Padma water has not yet risen.

We have received the following letter from Bhanga, Furreedpore :

The whole district has been flooded since the last week. Wherever you look round nothing but water meets your eye, The rice fields and villages are all swamped, boats now pass and repass over the courtyards of houses and heavy laden boats go across the rice fields in full sail. The water is steadily increasing day by day, and if this rate of increase continues for a week there will be a repitition of the flood of 1872 this year. Now is the veritable season of *gahcaimoo* as people can't get out of their house without boats. The flood has done partial mischief to the rice crops, and possibly might do more. The late aus crops were partly scorched owing to want of rain for a long time, and the flood has risen above the height of the amun paddy plants at several places. Besides strong wind is blowing since about a week and the rice plants are being laid flat on the surface of the water, which is gradually submerging them. The prospect of the next, year's harvest is therefore very gloomy. Rice is selling in this district from Rs. 3-14 as to about Rs. 4½ per maund. In some parts of the district the poorer classes of the people are put to sad straits owing to the high price of the food articles. If the present year's crops fail owing to inundation there will lie a dire famine next year in this part of the country.

THE FIRST NUMBER of the *Quarterly Journal* of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha is before us. It consists partly of official correspondence of the Sabha and partly of original papers. The present number contains much interesting correspondence regarding the Famine. Of the independent papers that on the Vernacular Press Act is well reasoned. The idea of this *Quarterly Journal* is good. The *Journal* is edited by Mr. S. H. Chiplonkar.

THE BENGAL SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION has issued the seventh volume of its Transactions. It embraces papers from 1873 to 1878. If the activity of the Association be measured by this volume, we cannot we confess congratulate it upon it. But we are glad to note that it has shewing greater activity of late. Dr. Macleod's paper on Suicide is by far the most interesting paper in this volume.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following letter from Gowhatty :

Our new Chief Commissioner Sir S. C. Bayley arrived at Gauhati on the 16th instant at about 4 P. M. He inspected the Deputy Commissioner's Office and the Treasury on the following morning and at about 9 o'clock received an address of welcome presented by the native community of Gauhati. He also visited the English and Vernacular Schools at Gauhati in the afternoon and examined the upper 3 or 4 classes of the former. He has, I am told, expressed his general satisfaction with the result of the examination, though he remarks that the Inspector of Schools ought to have visited the School more frequently than he appears, from the visitors' book to have done. As Col. Keatinge never crossed the threshold of a single School throughout the length and breadth of Assam during the four years the Province was under his administration, it is a relief to see that his successor has, on his very first arrival here, evinced such an interest in the education of the people, and such being the case, a great deal, I think, may be expected from him.

An address of welcome was presented to Sir Stuart Bayley, to which the following reply was returned :

GENTLEMEN.—I am much gratified at receiving from you this address of welcome on my first arriving at your town. I am very far from thinking that your reception needs any apology. Both in the kindness which dictated it, the labor which has been bestowed on it, and in its successful result, I assure you that it has been to me and to those with me a matter of sincere gratification.

Your references to your late Chief Commissioner, if they give me confidence that my efforts to carry out and complete the work which he set his hand to, will be received with kindly appreciation, are also an incentive to emulate him

in his anxious care for the improvement of the Province and for the welfare of the people committed to his charge.

It will be my earnest endeavour to promote these objects. Your address pictures a distant future when Assam may be the high-way for the commerce of China &c., but without travelling beyond the bounds of the Province, and the possibilities of the present, the problems which you have enumerated, are surely sufficient to tax the whole energies, and afford scope for the labors of any one man to improve the communications of the Assam Valley, render its endless fertility available to the overcrowded populations of Bengal and Hindoostan, to develop its agricultural and commercial wealth, to make its vast mineral resources a means as well as an end, in connection with improved communications, to take some steps in advance towards civilizing the wild tribes that inhabit our borders These are the immediate objects which I have at heart, and if to these be added the daily task of maintaining a high standard of fiscal and judicial administration—one can only feel how inadequate all that I can possibly do will be to the task before me,—and I can only say that I shall be satisfied, if with the efficient help of the officials and the people of this Province, I can feel when I leave, that I have made some few steps in advance and that my labor has not been wholly in vain.

I beg, again, gentlemen to tender you my sincere thanks for your gracious reception of me and to assure you that I shall always remember it with pride and satisfaction.

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MR. JAMES ROUTLEDGE has addressed another earnest letter to the London *Daily News* regarding the Vernacular Press Act. He holds that the existing law is quite sufficient for the repression of sedition, and as for the plea that a trial at law is inexpedient, because it gives increased publicity, he says, "this is exactly the plea that was put forward in favor of the Star Chamber, and that was with difficulty restrained from re-asserting itself in the Tory reign from 1794 till the fall of the Liverpool Government." He then goes on:

"In reality there is no conceivable comment on public events that this enactment will not cover; and if a reign of petty tyranny—the worst of all tyranny, and the most dangerous of all in Eastern lands—does not ensue, the men who made and passed this law will deserve no credit in the matter. They have done their bitter best to destroy an infant newspaper Press, which is sure to fall into errors, as our newspaper Press does at home; but which does not altogether contain as much bitterness and pointed scandal in a month as might be culled from one week's issues of some one newspaper not difficult to find to-day in London. The extracts sent to England as specimens of disloyalty are in many cases fair criticism; and some of the worst passages might be more than matched in many English newspapers against which no word is spoken. It has been said, "But in India you are standing on a powder magazine," which is true; but you do not lessen the danger by forcing the sparks out of sight. The story-teller will go his way in spite of the Vernacular Press Act. The boats will convey their bazar rumours along the great rivers and the many rivulets, and the innumerable travellers by road will carry the news to every village in spite of the Government, what then is gained by this law? I can see no gain whatever save that district officers will hold so great a power over the editors that no official act will ever again be questioned without entailing consequences which will entirely uproot all the value of the vernacular newspaper Press."

Further:

"It will be difficult for your readers to believe that this despotic and disgraceful Act has been passed by Englishmen, and passed as rapidly as if we were in the midst of another mutiny. When the news at first came to England people said—"Rely upon it the Government know something startling." The Government knew nothing startling. They simply knew from the vernacular newspapers what they would have had greater difficulty in gathering from bazar gossip, as to what the people think, not so much of English rule generally as of the rule of individual Englishmen. One of the worst features of the whole case is, that while the newspapers printed in English are free to criticise any English official from the Governor-General downward, the vernacular Press is subjected to a censorship as severe as that of the most despotic country in the world.

Surely the Government, for its own honour, will not allow so stupid an Act to remain on the Indian Statute Book. Shall it be said that a measure which never would have been dreamt of by any Indian official while the Liberals were in office was confidently proposed, and carried in a single sitting, with the Tories in power? If the Act represented strength in the face of danger it might be understood; but it is so essentially stupid, such a wanton challenge to the civilized world to examine the basis of our vaunted administrative power in India, that it is a sin against intellect and common sense, even more than against freedom.

If the Government has good sense it ought to repeal the law altogether. To quote Lord Macaulay again, "it is simply madness for the Government to make itself unpopular for nothing."

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IN THIS world of strife words perhaps do more mischief than any thing else. A word too many or a word less, a word strong or a word soft, a word in season or out of season, make a vast deal of difference. Much of the misunderstanding, which seems to exist between the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta and their Health-Officer, is we fear due to false economy of words. The last report of the Health-Officer is an example in point. It has evidently been drawn up with a view to give no offence, and yet it has given offence. And why? Simply because the words employed by the Health-Officer have been insufficient. In one part of his report he says:

The number of tanks which have been taken in hand anew for obliteration shows a great decline from previous activity in this respect. Valuable material is again thrown away, as it was in former days, for want of the pecuniary means of using it to the saving of life; and cholera resumes its normal course.

Now, the Health-Officer apparently says one thing and means another. Ordinarily the reader would probably understand the above to mean that the Commissioners have been obstructive and have not therefore sanctioned the cost of filling up tanks which would have saved human life. But this is not what he means. In the first place the cost has to be borne by the proprietors, the work being a private one. In the second place the practical effect of the tank-filling operations has been that more tanks have been taken in hand than there are materials to fill them with. The result has been that the remedy has been worse than the disease. In one particular case, which has occurred we may say under our eyes, we mean the *Singhibagan* tank, the inhabitants around it are suffering more from the partially filled tank than they did from the original condition of the tank, Four cases of cholera, we are told, have occured on the margin of the tank, since the filling up process has commenced. Fever, dysentry, diarrhœa and other complaints are raging furiously, And why? Because the sweepings are festering in the putrid water for months. The Health-Officer wishes that one tank should be taken up at a time, and all the carts should be concentrated upon that tank till it is filled up. Then the filling would not take more than a week or a fortnight, and after the sweepings are laid on the top or the surface should be covered with a layer of earth, which would prevent the nuisance. This we must confess was not what the Health-Officer had originally advocated, but be that as it might, this is an executive arrangement, which ought to be settled between the Health-Officer, the Engineer, and the Chairman. The Commissioners have nothing to do with it. If the Health-Officer had explained the matter clearly, there would have been no misunderstanding between him and the Commissioners. But unfortunately his words compel us to supplement our knowledge by verbal explanations. In the same equivocal way the Health-Officer remarks:

Wells to the number of 21 have been filled up during the period in review, out of a total of 146 reported to be poisonous. Lately, however, it has been ruled that, in future, nothig can be done with these wells beyond discharging the water, and as this will be replaced at once, it appears that little or nothing can be gained to the public health from the further representations of this office.

The impression left on the mind of the reader by these lines is that notwithstanding repeated protests from the Health officer, objectionable wells are not filled up, and that the Commissioners are again obstructing. But the Chairman explained that it was not the Commissioners, who had passed any such ruling, but that the Chairman had pointed out to the Health-Officer a provision of the law, under which the water of the wells may be removed, but the wells cannot be forcibly filled, and consequently the filling up process has been stopped. If the Health-Officer had made a plain statement of this plain fact, there would have been no misunderstanding among the Commissioners and no angry discussions at the last meeting.

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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

| MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS | Rs. | As. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Deputy Commissioner, Maunbhoom | 16 | 8 | 0 |
| Head Master, Bhastara School | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| Maharaja of Bijnee | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Raja of Hatwa | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Baboo Satcorry Chatterjee, Bhangore | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Gungapersad, Ajmere | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Tareneypersad Roy, Moheshraka | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Ashootose Ghose, Chundernagore | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Heeralal Banerjea, Khederpore | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Obinash Chunder Mittra, Aughoonshee | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Rassessar Singh, Bhastara | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Saroda Churn Gan, Kallygunge | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, Ram Chunder Das, Sankerpasa | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Ballychura Mookerjee, Bankipore | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Promothonath Mookerjee, Faridpur | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Upendronath Ghose, Kasba | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Sarutchunder Das, Chhatak | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, N. M. Gangooly, Dinapore | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, Bhugwanpersaud Dutt, Puree | 20 | 0 | 0 |

# Government Notifications

**Calcutta Gazette,**—*July* 31, 1878.

GENERAL.—Mr. L. C. Abbott, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patna, is appointed to Act as Magistrate and Collector of that district during the absence, on duty, of Mr. G. Toynbee, or until further orders.

Baboo Judoo Nath Sirkar, Sub-Deputy Collector of Jehanabad in Gya, is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the First Grade, *vice* Baboo Sheo Nundun Lall appointed a Circle Officer under the Bengal License Act.

Mr. R. H. Pawsey, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Mymensingh, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the First Grade of Magistrates amd Collectors, *vice* Mr. W R. Larminie.

Mr. C. C. Stevens, Magistrate and Collector, Nuddea, is allowed subsidiary leave for 30 days under Section 24(*a*) of the Civil Leave Code, instead of 21 days, as previously notified.

Mr. J. Kelleher, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Pubna, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Backergunge, until further orders.

Mr. W. M. Clay, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Backergunge, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector, of Pubna, until further orders.

Moulvi Abdool Hye, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Begoo Serai, Monghyr, is transferred to the Sudder Station of the Balasore district.

Moulvi Abdul Jubber, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patna, is vested with special appellate powers under section 87 of the Land Registration Act VII (B.C.) of 1876.

Mr. F. B. Peacock is appointed to be a Member of the Committee for the management of the Zoological Gardens at Alipore.

Mr. J. C. Geddes, District and Sessions Judge of the Second Grade, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Tipperah until further orders.

Mr. L. D. Colledge is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and is posted to the Sudder Station of the Nuddea district.

Mr. D. Norton, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, on leave, is transferred to Pooree, and is appointed to have charge of the Khoorda division of that district.

Mr. G. E. Manisty, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, is transferred to Durbhunga, and is appointed to have charge of the Tajpore Division of that district.

Mr. H. G. Sharp, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gya, is transferred to the Sudder Station of the Chittagong district.

Mr. E. B. Harris, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Burdwan, is transferred to Monghyr, and is appointed to have charge of the Begoo Serai division of that district.

Mr. F. R. S. Collier, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Kurigaon, Rungpore, on leave, is transferred to Jessore, and is appointed to have charge of the Magoorah division of that district.

Mr. T. D. Beighton, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Julpigoree, on leave, is transferred to the Sudder Station of the Rungpore district.

Moulvi Ahmed, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, is transferred to the Sudder Station of the Gya district.

Major W. L. Samuells, Assistant Commissioner, is posted to Hazarcebagh.

Mr. F. E. Pargiter, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is appointed to act temporarily as Magistrate and Collector of that district, with effect from the 15th instant, till relieved by Mr. J. F. Bradbury.

Mr. Brajendra Nath De, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Bhudooah division of the Shahabad district, is allowed leave for two months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Baboo Deno Nath Chuckerbutty, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on special duty under the Public Works Department (Irrigation Branch) of this Government, is appointed to have charge of the Bhudooah division of the Shahabad district, in addition to his own duties, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Brajendra Nath De.

Mr. H. M. Kisch, Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General and Revenue Departments is appointed to officiate as Under-Secretary in the Judicial and Political Departments of this Government, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. P. L. Macaulay, or until further orders.

Baboo Issur Chunder Mitter, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870, for the purpose of acquiring land required for public purposes in the town of Calcutta and the district of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Baboo Soorja Coomer Sen, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, is allowed leave for six days under Section 9, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code, in extension of that granted to him under orders dated the 20th April 1878.

# Advertisements.


## Notice.

Wanted by the Municipal Commissioners of Rungpore an Overseer, having professional training In some Engineering College and subsequent practical experience in levelling, surveying road and bridge making. Salary Rs. 175 per mensem including horse allowance. Applications should be sent with copies of testimonials to the undersigned before the 31st August current.

K. D. GHOSE M. D.
*Vice-Chairman,*
*Rungpore Municipality.*

Rungpore 1st August 1878.

## BIRTH.

The third son of Babu Rassessur Singha of Bhastarah born April 1st 1878 at Bhastarah.

BIRTH.—On the 26th July 1878 at about 8-30 P. M., at Kasba, the wife of Baboo Upendra Nath Ghose Moonsiff of Kasba in Tipperah, of a son.

## FOR SALE.

Report of the proceedings of the Vernacular Press Act Meeting hold at the Town Hall together with the petition presented to Parliament and translations of some of the articles from which extracts have been made by Government. To be had at the Canning Library and at 93, College Street.

*Price 4 annas.*

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

On and from the 15th August next the Proprietors of the Sakuntala House will undertake to feed ten poor students free of all charges at their Hindu Boarding branch, on the production of certificates of good character, either from the educational authorities or from the well-known respectable Gentlemen of the Metropolis.

3rd August 1878, Sakuntala House. } M. LAHEREE & Co. 5, Beadon Street.

## DEHREE TRAINING SCHOOL.

The competitive Examination of Candidates for admission to the Dehree Training School will be held in Calcutta, Allahabad and Lahore on Monday the 2nd September 1878 and the two following days. Candidates residing in Calcutta and Lower Bengal should present themselves for examination at the Hall of the Presidency College at 11 A. M., on the 2nd September. Those residing up-country should report themselves at the Chief Engineer's Office, Irrigation Branch, at Allahabad or Lahore, as may be most convenient, on Friday the 30th August, for further instructions as to the time and place of examination.

Intending candidates are reminded that all applications for admission, *with certificates complete*, should reach the Chief Engineer's Office, 12 Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, before the 15th August.

D. B. HORN,
*Assistant Chief Engineer.*

*THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.*

## T. E. THOMSON & CO.

**9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA**

**Importers of Iron Cradles, Cots and Bedsteads, Children's Swing Cots, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Cots and Cradles.**

| No. | | Each. Rs. A. |
|---|---|---|
| 189 | Children's Swing Cots, 3' by 1' 8", fitted with rods for mosquito curtains ..... | 60 0 |
| 135 | Children's Cots, very handsome, painted green and gold, 5' dy 2' 6", with rods. | 63 0 |
| 49 | Children's Cots, 5' by 2' 6", half sides painted pea green, without rods ..... | 21 0 |
| 47 | Children's Cots, 5' by 2' 6", pea green ditto. ..... | 27 0 |
| 232 | Children's Cots, 4' 6" by 2' 6", painted bamboo, and fitted with shifting mosquito rods ..... | 53 0 |
| „ | Children's Cots, 5' by 2' 6", fitted as above | 58 0 |
| 234 | Ditto, 4' 6" by 2' 6", ditto ..... | 50 0 |
| „ | Ditto, 5' by 2' 6", ditto..... | 55 0 |
| „ | Ditto, 4'6" by 2'6", without mosquito rods | 27 8 |
| „ | Ditto, 5' 2" by 2' 6", ditto..... | 30 0 |
| 285 | Camp Bedsteads in bags, black, 6' 6" by 2' 6" ..... ..... | 20 0 |
| 870 | Camp Bedsteads, with iron lath bottoms, painted green, 7' by 3' ..... | 26 0 |
| 283 | Portable Bedsteads, 6' 6" by 2' 6", blue, with iron lath bottoms ..... | 15 0 |
| „ | Ditto, with cloth sacking bottoms, 6' 6" by 2' 6" ..... | 15 0 |
| 289 | Camp Chairs and Bedsteads combined, maroon ..... | 30 0 |
| 50 | Stump Bedsteads, 6' 6" by 3' 6" emerald and pea green ..... | 25 0 |
| 51 | French Bedsteads,6'6" by 3'6", pea green | 26 0 |
| „ | Ditto ditto, 7' by 3' 6" ..... | 27 8 |
| 644 | Ditto ditto, 6' 6" by 3' 6" emerald green | 46 8 |
| 103 | Ditto ditto, 6' 6" by 3' 6" ..... | 46 0 |
| „ | Ditto ditto, 7' by 5' ..... | 57 8 |
| C2047 | Ditto ditto, 6' 6" by 3' ..... | 17 8 |
| 584 | Ditto ditto, 6' ½" by 3' ½"..... | 50 0 |
| 74 | Four post Bedsteads, pea green 7' by 3' 6" ..... | 38 0 |

10 *per cent discount off the above prices for cash.*

T. E. THOMSON & Co., Calcutta.

## NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Tenders are invited for the supply of the undermentioned timber at Sara.

The wood to be the best Moulmein Seasoned teak, sawn according to the dimensions given.

The whole of the timber to be delivered by the 30th November 1878.

Tenders to be addressed as under, up to the 31st August.

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,
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| DIMENSION. | QUANTITY. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|
| 6"×3" | 20,000 Lin. feet. | In as long lengths as procurable. |
| 7"×2½" | 10,000 Do. | |
| 5"×2½" | 1,500 Do. | |
| 6"×4" | 2,000 Do. | |
| 22'×12"×4" | 50 Pieces. | |
| 22'×12"×3" | 50 „ | |
| 22'×12"×1½" | 50 „ | |
| 22'×12"×1" | 50 „ | |
| 22'×12"×2½" | 100 „ | |
| 22'×16"×3" | 50 „ | |
| 20'×10"×4" | 100 „ | |
| 22'×10"×3" | 100 „ | |
| 14'× 9"×1¾" | 100 „ | |
| 22'× 9"× ¾" | 100 „ | |
| 14'× 9"× ½" | 100 „ | |
| 22'× 8"×1½" | 50 „ | |
| 12'× 8"× " | 100 „ | |
| 22'× 6"×1" | 50 „ | |
| 22'× 6"×6" | 50 „ | |
| 22'× 4"×4" | 50 „ | |
| 18'× 4"×4½" | 100 „ | |
| 22'× 3"×3" | 50 „ | |
| 18'×3½"×2½" | 100 „ | |

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To HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH DHEERAJ OF BURDWAN.

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*Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.*

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

*Price per Box* 8 *Annas. Postage &c.*, 8 *Annas*
4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

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If the disease be of one years standing, the use of one box only of this medicine is sure to cure. If it be of long standing, the regular use of the medicines for a longer period will cure 90 cases out of 100, and it is warranted to remove all complications such as fever, debility &c. however long they may have existed. In also restores the virile powers which have been lost ot account of the malady.

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The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens weak and failing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

*Price per Bottle Re.* 1. *Postage &c.*, 10 *As.*
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This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhœa, habitual, constipation, gleat, gonorrhœa, spermatorrhœa, female complaints after delivery, weakness of the brain from excessive mental labor, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

*Price 7 grains per Rupee or Rs. 24 per Tolah.*
*Postage 4 As.*

All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

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১। বিমলা (শ্রীদামোদর মুখোপাধ্যায় প্রণীত)
মূল্য ১৲ মাসুল ৵০

২। মৃণ্ময়ী, অর্থাৎ কপালকুণ্ডলার উপ সংহার, ২ য় সংস্করণ (শ্রীদামোদর মুখোপাধ্যায় প্রণীত) মূল্য ১।০ মাসুল ৵০

The book is a very good one. Written in a temperate tone, it is entirely free from the vulgarisms which disfigure many of our Bengali novels. The style is chaste and elegant, and the book interspersed with disquisitions on various subjects,—many of them very thoughtful and original. The characters are almost all such as we should expect to find them in real life ; and throughout, the book seems to be a faithful picture of Bengali society three centuries ago, unmixed as it was then with the conventionalisms that have crept into it now-a-days. The first meeting of Umapati with Muktakeshi, his love at first sight, and his courtship, are truly interesting, but their meeting after Umapati's miraculous rescue from the hands of the robbers, is still more affecting.

The book gave us much pleasure and we have no hesitation in recommending it to our readers, and in advising the author to continue his exertions and give us some more readable additions to elegant Bengali literature.—The *Calcutta Review*, January 1876.

ঐ দুই পুস্তক সংস্কৃত যন্ত্রের পুস্তকালয় ক্যানিং লাইব্রেরি প্রভৃতি কলিকাতার সমস্ত পুস্তকালয়ে পাওয়া যায়।

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The well-known large and spacious house at Benares, adjoining the Chowshatty Jogini Ghat on the banks of the Ganges, occupying a fine site, washed on three sides by the River, lately owned by the Peishwas, consisting of summer or underground residence, Zenana or family apartments, two suits of Boitakkhanas, out-offices, two towers and a flight of steps, with bulworks and abutments, from the bed of the river to the House, the whole occupying about one Bigha of land, now belonging to the Raja of Dighaputtea in Rajshahye, Lower Bengal, by whom it has been altered and repaired at great expense in the latest and most improved fashion. Open to offers above Two Laks of Rupees. Offers should reach the undersigned before the 30th September 1878, who will supply any further information required.

Dighaputtea Rajbaree, Via Nattore, Lower Bengal. } KALI DAS MOJOOMDAR, *Private Secretary to the Raja of Dighaputtea.*

## CITY COMMERCIAL AGENCY.

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The undersigned hereby respectfully, intimate that he is prepared to undertake, under the name and style of the *City Commercial Agency* the purchase and disposal of goods of every description for firms, Native Princes or up-residents who have no fixed agent in Calcutta. These terms to intending constituents will be found more advantageous than are to be usually found in the agency market. Those with satisfactory references will be forwarded if desired.

Ornamented Cast Iron Railings and garden couches of different sizes and patterns to suit all purposes are ready for sale at very moderate prices in this office.

Infallible remedies discovered and experimented for years by K. C. Chatterjee for the cure of Piles, Physical Infirmity, Chronic Fever Mercurial disorder &c., &c., are available at this office of the agency. Printed price list containing other particulars regarding the medicine to be had on application.

Calcutta, 20th July 1878. } KURRAL CHUNDER CHATTERJIE, *Proprietor, City Commercial Agency.*

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BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

To His Excellency the Right Honorable
LORD LYTTON G.M.S.I.,
*Viceroy and Governor-General of India &c. &c. &c.*

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PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.

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COLES' Single Trusses..... Cash 7-8
„ Double „ ..... „ 15
EVANS & STEVENS' Single... „ 7-8
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„ „ „ Double „ 18
WHITES MOC MAIN Single... „ 32
„ „ „ Double... „ 56

Suspensory Bandages from 2-8 to 5-8.
Syringes Glass for male or female from 1 to 5.
Syringes for the Ear Glass 2.
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Do. India Rubber male or female 13-8 to 15.
Ice Bags for the Head 5, 6, and 7.
Earthenware Slipper Shaped Bed Pans 6, 7, and 8.
Air Beds with Bellows, Water Beds, Air Cushions, Waterproof Sheeting, Hot Air Baths, Lees Mercurial Baths, Chest Expanders, Chest Protectors, Invalid Feeding Cups Glass or Queensware, Elastic Knee Caps Leggings Stockings Socks, Thigh Pieces, Wristlets, Abdominal Belts for Ladies, Riding Belts for Gentlemen, Umbilical Belts for Children, Enemas in great variety.
Electro Magnetic Machines Single Magnet 30.
Do. do. do. Double Do. 50.
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Medicine Measures, Medicine Glasses in Leather cases with Minim Measures, Medicine Wine Glasses graduated.

**Surgical Instruments.**

Milliken and Lawleys Gem Pocket Knives.
Do. do. Gents Pocket Knives.
Pagets Knives, Symes' Knives, Abscess Lancets, Bleeding Lancets, Midwifery Instruments, Pessaries, Speculums, Sounds, Clinical Thermometers, Trocars, Urinometers, &c.

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ESTABLISHED 1809.

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**Vice-Presidents.**
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

**General Court of Directors.**
Right Hon'ble Lord Lawrence, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., & P.C., Chairman.

**Report by the Directors**
PRESENTED TO THE
*Sixty-eighth Annual General Meeting of the Company*
Held at Edinburgh on Friday, 5th April 1878.

The Directors submit the following Report on the business done by the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December last :—

**Life Business.**

During the year 1877 there have been issued 1026 Policies, assuring £1,003.580, the new Premiums on which amount to £32,049: 10: 5.

The Claims which occurred during the year, including 10 Endowments, were 280 in number, arising under 341 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amount with Bonus additions, to the sum of £299,863: 10: 6.

As will be seen from the State of Affairs annexed, the Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,711,876:11:7, being £105,446 : 17 : 10 above what it was on 31st December 1876. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, set aside to meet the claims under that Department of the Company's business.

After paying the Dividend, the Reserve Fund will amount to £794,576: 19: 11, and the Premium Reserve to £392,671, 8s. 5d., together amounting to £1,017,248 : 8 : 4. At 31st December 1876 these Funds amounted to £1,082,768 : 11: 10, showing an increase this year of £14,479 : 16 : 6.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.
1, HASTING STREET, CALCUTTA.

**Local Board of Directors :**
R. A. Lyall, Esq., (Lyal, Rennie & Co.), Merchant.
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THE
## INFALLIBLE PAIN-CURER.

Warranted to cure pains of every description arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Swellings, Old Sores, Piles, Ringworm, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Pains of every description have been cured by the outward application only of this medicine, when all the skill of the medical art has been tried without effect.

Per bottle Re. 1 ; packing & postage ... As. 8,
DARLINGTON & CO.
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☞ Call for Darlington's Pain-Curer. Thousands of Testimonials of the marvellous cures by this remedy.

**DARLINGTON'S SPLEEN MIXTURE.**

Has invariably proved successful in curing enlargement of the Spleen of several years standing. It has always effected a cure when other medicines have signally failed, Re. 1 Post. As. 14. Darlington's Hair Oil, is the best for the preservation and luxuriant growth of the hair per bottle Re. 1 Post. As 12. Darlington's Hair Restorer Rs. 2 per bottle Post Re. 1. Darlington's Tooth Powder per pot As. 8 Post As. 4.
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**CIGARS OF THE BEST & CHOICEST BRANDS.**

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